

THE  
**SPECTATOR.**

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NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED FROM THE ORIGINALS,

WITH HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND EXPLANATORY

**Notes,**

CONTENTS, AND A GENERAL INDEX.

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TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

THE LIVES OF THE AUTHORS.

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOL. VI.

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1819.

# THE PAPER

OF THE

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN

THE YEAR 1850

AND

OF THE

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN

THE YEAR 1850

AND

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN

THE YEAR 1850

AND

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES, EARL OF SUNDERLAND\*.

---

*My Lord,*

*VERY many favours and civilities (received from you in a private capacity) which I have no other way to acknowledge, will, I hope, excuse this presumption; but the justice I, as a Spectator, owe your character, places me above the want of an excuse. Candour and openness of heart, which shine in all your words and actions, exact the highest esteem from all who have the honour to know you; and a winning condescension to all subordinate to you, made business a pleasure to those who executed it under you, at the same time that it heightened her majesty's favour to all who had the happiness of having it conveyed through your hands. A secretary*

\* This was the Right Hon. Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, who was appointed secretary of state December 5, 1706; from which office he was dismissed June 14, 1710. On the first of September 1715, he had a pension of 1200*l.* per annum settled on him; on the 16th of April 1717, he was again made secretary of state; on the 16th of March 1717-18, he was appointed lord president of the council; on the 6th of February 1718-19, made groom of the stole; and died on the 19th of April 1722. He married Lady Ann Churchill, second daughter of John Duke of Marlborough.

*of state, in the interest of mankind, joined with that of his fellow-subjects, accomplished with a great facility and elegance in all the modern as well as ancient languages, was a happy and proper member of a ministry, by whose services your sovereign and country are in so high and flourishing a condition, as makes all other princes and potentates powerful or inconsiderable in Europe, as they are friends or enemies to Great Britain. The importance of those great events which happened during that administration in which your Lordship bore so important a charge, will be acknowledged as long as time shall endure. I shall not therefore attempt to rehearse those illustrious passages ; but give this application a more private and particular turn, in desiring your Lordship would continue your favour and patronage to me, as you are a gentleman of the most polite literature, and perfectly accomplished in the knowledge of books and men, which makes it necessary to beseech your indulgence to the following leaves, and the author of them ; who is, with the greatest truth and respect,*

*My Lord,*

*Your Lordship's*

*Obliged, obedient,*

*And humble servant,*

**THE SPECTATOR.**

## CONTENTS OF VOL. VI.

---

No.		
395.	DANGERS of the Month of May escaped.....	<i>Budgell.</i>
396.	Letter on Punning .....	<i>Orator Henley.</i>
397.	On Compassion—Ann Boleyn's Letter .....	<i>Addison.</i>
398.	Amours of Cynthia and Flavia.....	<i>Steele.</i>
399.	Hypocrisy, various Kinds of it .....	<i>Addison.</i>
400.	Arts of Courtship—Caution to the Fair Sex .....	<i>Steele.</i>
401.	Correspondence between Amoret a Jilt, and Philander .....	<i>Budgell.</i>
402.	Letters from Sylvia, complaining of an Unnatural Mother—from a Married Man in Love with his Ward—concerning a Profligate Lover— Undutifulness of Nephews .....	<i>Steele.</i>
403.	Speculations of Coffee-House Politicians on the Death of the King of France .....	<i>Addison.</i>
404.	On the Misapplication of Nature's Gifts .....	<i>Unknown.</i>
405.	On the Improvement of Sacred Music .....	<i>Addison.</i>
406.	Letters on the Joys and Satisfactions of Private Life—Translation of a Lapland Song .....	<i>Steele.</i>
407.	Character of English Oratory—Use of Proper Gestures .....	<i>Addison.</i>
408.	On the Study of Human Nature—the Passions ...	<i>Unknown.</i>
409.	Characteristics of Taste .....	<i>Addison.</i>
410.	Adventures of Sir Roger de Coverley with a Woman of the Town—Translation of a Chapter in Canticles .....	<i>Steele.</i>
	and probably .....	<i>Tickell.</i>
411—421.	Essays on the Pleasures of the Imagination	<i>Addison.</i>
422.	On Raillery—Characters of Callisthenes, Acetus, and Minutius .....	<i>Steele.</i>
423.	Advice to Gloriana respecting the Studied Ad- dresses of Strephon and Damon .....	<i>Ditto.</i>

No.

424. On Good Humour—The Country Infirmary..... *Steele.*
425. Beauties of the Evening—Vicissitudes of Night  
and Day, a Drama..... *Unknown.*
426. Story of Basilius Valentine and his Son ..... *Steele.*
427. The Love of Defamation ..... *Ditto.*
428. Various Subjects proposed for Speculation..... *Ditto.*
429. Infirmary for Ill-humoured People—Memorials  
presented ..... *Ditto.*
430. Increase of Beggars — Impostors — Improper  
Freedoms of Married People ..... *Ditto.*
431. Negligence of Parents—Letters of Richard and  
Sabina Rentfree..... *Ditto.*
432. On Prejudice and Emulation—a Sulky Wife—  
April-day Jest ..... *Ditto.*
433. Advantages of the Sexes associating—History of  
a Male Republic ..... *Addison.*
434. History of a Female Republic..... *Ditto.*
435. Female Dress — Mixture of the Sexes in one  
Person—Female Equestrians ..... *Ditto.*
436. A Visit to the Bear Garden..... *Steele.*
437. Character of Sempronia, a Matchmaker—Letter  
on naked Shoulders ..... *Ditto.*
438. On a Passionate Temper—the angry Bookseller  
and calm Customer ..... *Ditto.*
439. The Manners of Courts—The Spy and the Car-  
dinal ..... *Addison.*
440. Proceedings of the Infirmary for Ill-humoured  
People..... *Ditto.*
441. Happiness of Dependence on the Supreme Being *Ditto.*
442. The Author's Address to his Correspondents—  
Thesis proposed..... *Steele.*
443. Letters from an English Singer at Venice—  
Advice to the Trading World—on Rudeness ... *Ditto.*
444. On Quack Advertisements ..... *Ditto.*
445. On the New Stamp—Success of the Spectator ... *Addison.*
446. Degeneracy of the Stage ..... *Ditto.*
447. Influence of Custom—Moral deducted from it... *Ditto.*
448. On Breach of Promises—coming late to Dinner  
—Quarrel between Will Trap and Stint..... *Steele.*
449. Filial Piety of Fidelia—on the Collusion of Gla-  
diators..... *Ditto.*

No.		
450.	Letter on the Effects of the Love of Money .....	<i>Steele.</i>
451.	On Defamatory Publications .....	<i>Addison.</i>
452.	On News-writers and Readers—Specimen of a Newspaper .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
453.	On Pious Gratitude—Poem on it .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
454.	Advantages of being so easily pleased—different Characters, in a Tour through the Metropolis .....	<i>Steele.</i>
455.	Letters on Education—from the Husband of a Scold—on Money—the Use of Similies .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
456.	Miseries of Debt and Bankruptcy—Letter from a Bankrupt and Answer .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
457.	Proposal for a Newspaper of Whispers .....	<i>Addison.</i>
458.	On True and False Modesty .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
459.	On Religious Faith and Practice.....	<i>Ditto.</i>
460.	Paradise of Fools, a Vision .....	<i>Parnell.</i>
	Letter on Bowing and Courtseying at Church ...	<i>Steele.</i>
461.	Version of the CXIVth Psalm.....	<i>Watts.</i>
	Complimentary Letter to the Spectator .....	<i>Steele.</i>
462.	On Pleasant Fellows — Pleasant Character of Charles II. ....	<i>Ditto.</i>
463.	Weight of Wisdom and Riches, a Vision .....	<i>Addison.</i>
464.	Mediocrity of Fortune to be preferred .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
465.	Means of strengthening Faith.....	<i>Ditto.</i>
466.	On the Advantages of Dancing .....	<i>Steele.</i>
467.	On the Love of Praise—Character of Manilius... ..	<i>Hughes.</i>
468.	Death and Character of Dick Eastcourt.....	<i>Steele.</i>
469.	On Benevolence in Official Situations.....	<i>Addison.</i>
470.	Criticism—Specimen of Various Readings .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
471.	On Religious Hope .....	<i>Ditto.</i>
472.	Proposal that the Rich Sick should assist the Poor —on the Loss of Sight .....	<i>Steele.</i>

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THE  
**SPECTATOR.**

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No. 395.—TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1712.

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— *Quod nunc ratio est, impetus ante fuit.*

OID. REM. AMOR. 10.

'Tis reason now, 'twas appetite before.

---

“**B**EWARE of the ides of March,” said the Roman augur to Julius Cæsar: “Beware of the month of May,” says the British Spectator to his fair countrywomen. The caution of the first was unhappily neglected, and Cæsar’s confidence cost him his life. I am apt to flatter myself that my pretty readers had much more regard to the advice I gave them,\* since I have yet received very few accounts of any notorious trips made in the last month.

But though I hope for the best, I shall not pronounce too positively on this point, till I

\* See No. 365.

have seen forty well over, at which period of time, as my good friend Sir Roger has often told me, he has more business as a justice of peace, among the dissolute young people in the country, than at any other season of the year.

Neither must I forget a letter which I received near a fortnight since from a lady, who, it seems, could hold out no longer, telling me she looked upon the month as then out, for that she had all along reckoned by the new style.

On the other hand, I have great reason to believe, from several angry letters which have been sent to me by disappointed lovers, that my advice has been of very signal service to the fair sex, who, according to the old proverb, were "forewarned, forearmed."

One of these gentlemen tells me, that he would have given me an hundred pounds, rather than I should have published that paper: for that his mistress, who had promised to explain herself to him about the beginning of May, upon reading that discourse told him, that she would give him her answer in June.

Thyrsis acquaints me, that when he desired Sylvia to take a walk in the fields, she told him, the Spectator had forbidden her.

Another of my correspondents, who writes himself Mat Meager, complains that, whereas he constantly used to breakfast with his mis-



tress upon chocolate, going to wait upon her the first of May, he found his usual treat very much changed for the worse, and has been forced to feed ever since upon green tea.

As I begun this critical season with a caveat to the ladies, I shall conclude it with a congratulation, and do most heartily wish them joy of their happy deliverance.

They may now reflect with pleasure on the dangers they have escaped, and look back with as much satisfaction on the perils that threatened them, as their great grandmothers did formerly on the burning plough-shares, after having passed through the ordeal trial. The instigations of the spring are now abated. The nightingale gives over her "love labour'd song," as Milton phrases it; the blossoms are fallen, and the beds of flowers swept away by the scythe of the mower.

I shall now allow my fair readers to return to their romances and chocolate, provided they make use of them with moderation, till about the middle of the month, when the sun shall have made some progress in the Crab. Nothing is more dangerous than too much confidence and security. The Trojans, who stood upon their guard all the while the Grecians lay before their city, when they fancied the siege was raised, and the danger past, were the very next night burnt in their beds. I must also observe, that as in some climates there is a

perpetual spring, so in some female constitutions there is a perpetual May. These are a kind of valetudinarians in chastity, whom I would continue in a constant diet. I cannot think these wholly out of danger, till they have looked upon the other sex at least five years through a pair of spectacles. Will Honeycomb has often assured me, that it is much easier to steal one of this species, when she has passed her grand climacteric, than to carry off an icy girl on this side five-and-twenty; and that a rake of his acquaintance, who had in vain endeavoured to gain the affections of a young lady of fifteen, at last made his fortune by running away with her grandmother.

But as I do not design this speculation for the evergreens of the sex, I shall again apply myself to those who would willingly listen to the dictates of reason and virtue, and can now hear me in cold blood. If there are any who have forfeited their innocence, they must now consider themselves under that melancholy view in which Chamont regards his sister, in those beautiful lines :

“————— Long she flourish’d,  
Grew sweet to sense, and lovely to the eye:  
Till at last a cruel spoiler came,  
Cropp’d this fair rose, and rifled all its sweetness,  
Then cast it like a loathsome weed away.”

On the contrary, she who has observed the

timely cautions I gave her, and lived up to the rules of modesty, will now flourish like “a rose in June,” with all her virgin blushes and sweetness about her. I must, however, desire these last to consider, how shameful it would be for a general, who has made a successful campaign, to be surprised in his winter quarters : it would be no less dishonourable for a lady to lose, in any other month of the year, what she has been at the pains to preserve in May.

There is no charm in the female sex, that can supply the place of virtue. Without innocence, beauty is unlovely, and quality contemptible ; good breeding degenerates into wantonness, and wit into impudence. It is observed, that all the virtues are represented by both painters and statuaries under female shapes ; but if any of them has a more particular title to that sex, it is modesty. I shall leave it to the divines to guard them against the opposite vice, as they may be overpowered by temptations. It is sufficient for me to have warned them against it, as they may be led astray by instinct.

I desire this paper may be read with more than ordinary attention, at all tea-tables within the cities of London and Westminster.

No. 396.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1712.

---

*Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio, Baralipon.\**

---

HAVING a great deal of business upon my hands at present, I shall beg the reader's leave to present him with a letter that I received about half a year ago from a gentleman at Cambridge, who styles himself Peter de Quir.† I have kept it by me some months; and, though I did not know at first what to make of it, upon my reading it over very frequently, I have at last discovered several conceits in it. I would not, therefore, have my reader discouraged, if he does not take them at the first perusal.

“ TO THE SPECTATOR.

“ *From St. John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 3,*  
1712.

“ SIR,

“ THE monopoly of puns in this university has been an immemorial privilege of the Johnians;‡ and we can't help resenting the

\* A barbarous verse, invented by the logicians.

† The writer of this letter was the noted orator Henley.

‡ The students of St. John's College. See the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxv.

late invasion of our ancient right as to that particular, by a little pretender to clenching in a neighbouring college, who in an application to you by way of letter, a while ago, styled himself Philobrunne.\* Dear sir, as you are by character a profest well-wisher to speculation, you will excuse a remark which this gentleman's passion for the Brunette has suggested to a brother theorist: it is an offer towards a mechanical account of his lapse to punning, for he belongs to a set of mortals who value themselves upon an uncommon mastery in the more humane and polite parts of letters.

“ A conquest by one of this species of females gives a very odd turn to the intellectuals of the captivated person, and very different from that way of thinking which a triumph from the eyes of another, more emphatically of the fair sex, does generally occasion. It fills the imagination with an assemblage of such ideas and pictures, as are hardly any thing but shade, such as night, the devil, &c. These portraitures very near overpower the light of the understanding, almost benight the faculties, and give that melancholy tincture to the most sanguine complexion, which this gentleman calls an inclination to be in a brown study, and is usually attended with worse consequences, in case of a repulse. During this twilight of

\* The second letter in No. 286.



intellects, the patient is extremely apt, as love is the most witty passion in nature, to offer at some pert sallies now and then, by way of flourish, upon the amiable enchantress, and unfortunately stumbles upon that mongrel miscreated (to speak in Miltonic) kind of wit, vulgarly termed the pun. It would not be much amiss to consult Dr. T----- W----- (who is certainly a very able projector, and whose system of divinity and spiritual mechanics obtains very much among the better part of our undergraduates), whether a general intermarriage, enjoined by parliament, between this sisterhood of the olive beauties, and the fraternity of the people called quakers, would not be a very serviceable expedient, and abate that overflow of light which shines within them so powerfully, that it dazzles their eyes, and dances them into a thousand vagaries of error and enthusiasm. These reflections may impart some light towards a discovery of the origin of punning among us, and the foundation of its prevailing so long in this famous body. It is notorious, from the instance under consideration, that it must be owing chiefly to the use of brown jugs, muddy belch, and the fumes of a certain memorable place of rendezvous with us at meals, known by the name of Staincoat Hole : for the atmosphere of the kitchen, like the tail of a comet, predominates least about the fire, but resides behind, and fills the

fragrant receptacle above mentioned. Besides, it is farther observable, that the delicate spirits among us, who declare against these nauseous proceedings, sip tea, and put up for critic and amour, profess likewise an equal abhorrence for punning, the ancient innocent diversion of this society. After all, sir, though it may appear something absurd, that I seem to approach you with the air of an advocate for punning (you who have justified your censures of the practice in a set dissertation upon that subject\*), yet I am confident you will think it abundantly atoned for by observing, that this humbler exercise may be as instrumental in diverting us from any innovating schemes and hypotheses in wit, as dwelling upon honest orthodox logic would be in securing us from heresy in religion. Had Mr. W-----n's† researches been confined within the bounds of Ramus or Crackenthorp, that learned newsmonger might have acquiesced in what the holy oracles pronounced upon the deluge, like other Christians; and had the surprising Mr. L-----y‡ been content with the

\* See No. 61.

† Mr. William Whiston.

‡ Perhaps John Lacy, who altered Shakspeare's play of *The Taming of the Shrew*. He was the author of three other comedies, and a player who pleased Charles II. so much, that he had his picture painted in three of his best characters, viz. *Teague*, in *The Committee*; *Scruple*, in *The Chests*; and *Galliard*, in *The Variety*; which picture is still preserved in Windsor Castle.

employment of refining upon Shakspeare's points and quibbles (for which he must be allowed to have a superlative genius), and now and then penning a catch or a ditty, instead of inditing odes and sonnets, the gentlemen of the *bon goût* in the pit would never have been put to all that grimace in damning the frippery of state, the poverty and langour of thought, the unnatural wit, and inartificial structure of his dramas.

“ I am, Sir,  
 “ Your very humble servant,  
 “ PETER DE QUIR.”



No. 397.—THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1712.



———— *Dolor ipse disertum*  
*Fecerat* —————

OID. METAM. l. xiii. VER. 225.

For grief inspir'd me then with eloquence.

DRYDEN.



As the Stoic philosophers discard all passions in general, they will not allow a wise man so much as to pity the afflictions of another. “ If thou seest thy friend in trouble,” says Epictetus, “ thou mayest put on a look of sorrow, and condole with him, but take care that thy sorrow be not real.” The more rigid of



this sect would not comply so far as to shew even such an outward appearance of grief; but when one told them of any calamity that had befallen even the nearest of their acquaintance, would immediately reply, "What is that to me?" If you aggravated the circumstances of the affliction, and showed how one misfortune was followed by another, the answer was still, "All this may be true, but what is it to me?"

For my own part, I am of opinion, compassion does not only refine and civilize human nature, but has something in it more pleasing and agreeable than what can be met with in such an indolent happiness, such an indifference to mankind, as that in which the Stoics placed their wisdom. As love is the most delightful passion, pity is nothing else but love softened by a degree of sorrow. In short, it is a kind of pleasing anguish, as well as generous sympathy, that knits mankind together, and blends them in the same common lot.

Those who have laid down rules for rhetoric or poetry, advise the writer to work himself up, if possible, to the pitch of sorrow which he endeavours to produce in others. There are none, therefore, who stir up pity so much as those who indite their own sufferings. Grief has a natural eloquence belonging to it, and breaks out in more moving sentiments than can be supplied by the finest imagination. Nature

on this occasion dictates a thousand passionate things, which cannot be supplied by art.

It is for this reason that the short speeches or sentences which we often meet with in histories, make a deeper impression on the mind of the reader, than the most laboured strokes in a well-written tragedy. Truth and matter of fact sets the person actually before us in the one, whom fiction places at a greater distance from us in the other. I do not remember to have seen any ancient or modern story more affecting than a letter of Ann of Bologne, wife to King Henry the Eighth, and mother to Queen Elizabeth, which is still extant in the Cotton library, as written by her own hand.

Shakspeare himself could not have made her talk in a strain so suitable to her condition and character. One sees in it the expostulation of a slighted lover, the resentments of an injured woman, and the sorrows of an imprisoned queen. I need not acquaint my readers that this princess was then under prosecution for disloyalty to the king's bed, and that she was afterwards publicly beheaded upon the same account, though this prosecution was believed by many to proceed, as she herself intimates, rather from the king's love to Jane Seymour, than from any actual crime in Ann of Bologne.

*Queen Ann Boleyn's last letter to King Henry.*

“SIR,

Cotton Lib.      “YOUR grace’s displeasure, and  
Otho. C. 10.      my imprisonment, are things so  
strange unto me, as what to write, or what to  
excuse, I am altogether ignorant. Whereas  
you send unto me (willing me to confess a truth,  
and so obtain your favour) by such an one,  
whom you know to be mine ancient professed  
enemy, I no sooner received this message by  
him, than I rightly conceived your meaning;  
and if, as you say, confessing a truth indeed  
may procure my safety, I shall with all willing-  
ness and duty perform your command.

“But let not your grace ever imagine, that  
your poor wife will ever be brought to acknow-  
ledge a fault, where not so much as a thought  
thereof preceded. And to speak a truth, never  
prince had wife more loyal in all duty, and in  
all true affection, than you have ever found in  
Ann Boleyn: with which name and place I  
could willingly have contented myself, if God  
and your grace’s pleasure had been so pleased.  
Neither did I at any time so far forget myself  
in my exaltation or received queenship, but  
that I always looked for such an alteration as I  
now find; for the ground of my preferment  
being on no surer foundation than your grace’s  
fancy, the least alteration I knew was fit and  
sufficient to draw that fancy to some other ob-

ject. You have chosen me from a low estate to be your queen and companion, far beyond my desert or desire. If then you found me worthy of such honour, good your grace, let not any light fancy, or bad counsel of mine enemies, withdraw your princely favour from me ; neither let that stain, that unworthy stain, of a disloyal heart towards your good grace, ever cast so foul a blot on your most dutiful wife, and the infant princess your daughter. Try me, good king, but let me have a lawful trial, and let not my sworn enemies sit as my accusers and judges ; yea, let me receive an open trial, for my truth shall fear no open shame ; then shall you see either mine innocence cleared, your suspicion and conscience satisfied, the ignominy and slander of the world stopped, or my guilt openly declared. So that whatsoever God or you may determine of me, your grace may be freed from an open censure ; and mine offence being so lawfully proved, your grace is at liberty, both before God and man, not only to execute worthy punishment on me as an unlawful wife, but to follow your affection, already settled on that party, for whose sake I am now as I am, whose name I could some good while since have pointed unto, your grace not being ignorant of my suspicion therein.

“ But if you have already determined of me, and that not only my death, but an infamous slander, must bring you the enjoying of your

desired happiness ; then I desire of God, that he will pardon your great sin therein, and likewise mine enemies, the instruments thereof, and that he will not call you to a strict account for your unprincely and cruel usage of me, at his general judgment seat, where both you and myself must shortly appear, and in whose judgment I doubt not (whatsoever the world may think of me) mine innocence shall be openly known, and sufficiently cleared.

“ My last and only request shall be, that myself may only bear the burden of your grace’s displeasure, and that it may not touch the innocent souls of those poor gentlemen, who (as I understand) are likewise in strait imprisonment for my sake. If ever I have found favour in your sight, if ever the name of Ann Boleyn hath been pleasing in your ears, then let me obtain this request, and I will so leave to trouble your grace any further, with mine earnest prayers to the Trinity, to have your grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your actions. From my doleful prison in the Tower, this sixth of May ;

“ Your most loyal

“ and ever faithful wife,

“ ANN BOLEYN.”

L.



No. 398.—FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1712.

---

*Insanire pares certa ratione modoque.*

HOR. SAT. iii. l. 2. VER. 272.

——— You'd be a fool  
With art and wisdom, and be mad by rule.

CREECH.

---

CYNTHIO and Flavia are persons of distinction in this town, who have been lovers these ten months last past, and writ to each other for gallantry sake, under those feigned names ; Mr. Such-a-one and Mrs. Such-a-one not being capable of raising the soul out of the ordinary tracts and passages of life, up to that elevation which makes the life of the enamoured so much superior to that of the rest of the world. But ever since the beauteous Cecilia has made such a figure as shé now does in the circle of charming women, Cynthio has been secretly one of her adorers. Lætitia has been the finest woman in town these three months, and so long Cynthio has acted the part of a lover very awkwardly in the presence of Flavia. Flavia has been too blind towards him, and has too sincere an heart of her own, to observe a thousand things which would have discovered this change of mind to any one less engaged than she was.

Cynthio was musing yesterday in the piazza in Covent-garden, and was saying to himself that he was a very ill man to go on in visiting and professing love to Flavia, when his heart was enthralled to another. “It is an infirmity that I am not constant to Flavia; but it would be still a greater crime, since I cannot continue to love her, to profess that I do. To marry a woman with the coldness that usually indeed comes on after marriage, is ruining one’s self with one’s eyes open; besides, it is really doing her an injury.” This last consideration, forsooth, of injuring her in persisting, made him resolve to break off upon the first favourable opportunity of making her angry. When he was in this thought, he saw Robin the porter, who waits at Will’s coffee-house, passing by. Robin, you must know, is the best man in town for carrying a billet; the fellow has a thin body, swift step, demure looks, sufficient sense, and knows the town. This man carried Cynthio’s first letter to Flavia, and, by frequent errands ever since, is well known to her. The fellow covers his knowledge of the nature of his messages with the most exquisite low humour imaginable. The first he obliged Flavia to take, was by complaining to her that he had a wife and three children, and if she did not take that letter, which he was sure there was no harm in, but rather love, his family must go supperless to bed, for the gentleman would pay him ac-

ording as he did his business. Robin, therefore, Cynthio now thought fit to make use of, and gave him orders to wait before Flavia's door, and if she called him to her, and asked whether it was Cynthio who passed by, he should at first be loth to own it was, but upon importunity confess it. There needed not much search into that part of the town to find a well-dressed hussey fit for the purpose Cynthio designed her. As soon as he believed Robin was posted, he drove by Flavia's lodgings in a hackney coach and a woman in it. Robin was at the door talking with Flavia's maid, and Cynthio pulled up the glass as surprised, and hid his associate. The report of this circumstance soon flew up stairs, and Robin could not deny but the gentleman favoured \* his master; yet if it was he, he was sure the lady was but his cousin whom he had seen ask for him; adding, that he believed she was a poor relation; because they made her wait one morning till he was awake. Flavia immediately writ the following epistle, which Robin brought to Will's.

“ SIR,

*June 4, 1712.*

“ IT is in vain to deny it, basest, falsest of mankind; my maid, as well as the bearer, saw you.

“ THE INJURED FLAVIA.”

\* Resembled.



After Cynthio had read the letter, he asked Robin how she looked, and what she said at the delivery of it. Robin said she spoke short to him, and called him back again, and had nothing to say to him, and bid him and all the men in the world go out of her sight ; but the maid followed, and bid him bring an answer.

Cynthio returned as follows :

“ MADAM, *June 4, Three afternoon, 1712.*

“ THAT your maid and the bearer have seen me very often is very certain ; but I desire to know, being engaged at piquet, what your letter means by ‘ it is in vain to deny it.’ I shall stay here all the evening.

“ YOUR AMAZED CYNTHIO.”

As soon as Robin arrived with this, Flavia answered :

“ DEAR CYNTHIO,

“ I HAVE walked a turn or two in my anti-chamber since I writ to you, and have recovered myself from an impertinent fit which you ought to forgive me, and desire you would come to me immediately, to laugh off a jealousy that you and a creature of the town went by in a hackney-coach an hour ago.

“ I am your most humble servant,

“ FLAVIA.”

“ I will not open the letter which my Cynthio

writ, upon the misapprehension you must have been under when you writ, for want of hearing the whole circumstance."

Robin came back in an instant, and Cynthia answered :

*Half an hour, six minutes after three,*

"MADAM, *June 4, Will's coffee-house.*

"It is certain I went by your lodgings with a gentlewoman to whom I have the honour to be known ; she is indeed my relation, and a pretty sort of a woman. But your starting manner of writing, and owning you have not done me the honour so much as to open my letter, has in it something very unaccountable, and alarms one that has had thoughts of passing his days with you. But I am born to admire you with all your little imperfections.

"CYNTHIA."

Robin ran back, and brought for answer :

"EXACT sir, that are at Will's coffee-house six minutes after three, June 4 ; one that has had thoughts, and all my little imperfections. Sir, come to me immediately, or I shall determine what may perhaps not be very pleasing to you.

"FLAVIA."

Robin gave an account that she looked ex-

cessive angry when she gave him the letter ; and that he told her, for she asked, that Cynthia only looked at the clock, taking snuff, and writ two or three words on the top of the letter when he gave him his.

Now the plot thickened so well, as that Cynthia saw he had not much more to accomplish, being irreconcilably banished. He writ :

“ MADAM,

“ I HAVE that prejudice in favour of all you do, that it is not possible for you to determine upon what will not be very pleasing to

“ Your obedient servant,

“ CYNTHIO.”

This was delivered, and an answer returned, in a little more than two seconds.

“ SIR,

“ Is it come to this? You never loved me, and the creature you were with is the properest person for your associate. I despise you, and hope I shall soon hate you as a villain to

“ THE CREDULOUS FLAVIA.”

Robin ran back with---

“ MADAM,

“ YOUR credulity when you are to gain your point, and suspicion when you fear to lose it,

make it a very hard part to behave as becomes

“ Your humble slave,  
“ CYNTHIO.”

Robin whipt away, and returned with---

“ MR. WELLFORD,

“ FLAVIA and Cynthio are no more. I relieve you from the hard part of which you complain, and banish you from my sight for ever.

“ ANN HEART.”

Robin had a crown for his afternoon's work ; and this is published to admonish Cecilia to avenge the injury done to Flavia.

Steele.

T.

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No. 399.—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1712.

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*Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere !*

PERS. SAT. IV. VER. 23.

None, none descends into himself, to find  
The secret imperfections of his mind.

DRYDEN.

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HYPOCRISY at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city. The modish hypocrite endeavours to appear more vicious than he really is, the other

kind of hypocrite more virtuous. The former is afraid of every thing that has the show of religion in it, and would be thought engaged in many criminal gallantries and amours, which he is not guilty of. The latter assumes a face of sanctity, and covers a multitude of vices under a seeming religious deportment.

But there is another kind of hypocrisy, which differs from both these, and which I intend to make the subject of this paper: I mean that hypocrisy by which a man does not only deceive the world, but very often imposes on himself; that hypocrisy which conceals his own heart from him, and makes him believe he is more virtuous than he really is, and either not attend to his vices, or mistake even his vices for virtues. It is this hypocrisy, and self-deceit, which is taken notice of in those words, “Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.”

If the open professors of impiety deserve the utmost application and endeavours of moral writers to recover them from vice and folly, how much more may those lay a claim to their care and compassion, who are walking in the paths of death, while they fancy themselves engaged in a course of virtue! I shall endeavour therefore to lay down some rules for the discovery of those vices that lurk in the secret corners of the soul, and to show my reader those methods by which he may arrive at a true and impartial



knowledge of himself. The usual means prescribed for this purpose, are to examine ourselves by the rules which are laid down for our direction in sacred writ, and to compare our lives with the life of that person who acted up to the perfection of human nature, and is the standing example, as well as the great guide and instructor, of those who receive his doctrines. Though these two heads cannot be too much insisted upon, I shall but just mention them, since they have been handled by many great and eminent writers.

I would therefore propose the following methods to the consideration of such as would find out their secret faults, and make a true estimate of themselves.

In the first place, let them consider well what are the characters which they bear among their enemies. Our friends very often flatter us, as much as our own hearts. They either do not see our faults, or conceal them from us, or soften them by their representations, after such a manner, that we think them too trivial to be taken notice of. An adversary, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us, discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers; and though his malice may set them in too strong a light, it has generally some ground for what it advances. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. A wise man should give a just attention to both of

them, so far as they may tend to the improvement of one, and the diminution of the other. Plutarch has written an essay on the benefits which a man may receive from his enemies, and, among the good fruits of enmity, mentions this in particular, that by the reproaches which it casts upon us we see the worst side of ourselves, and open our eyes to several blemishes and defects in our lives and conversations, which we should not have observed without the help of such ill-natured monitors.

In order likewise to come at a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider on the other hand how far we may deserve the praises and approbations which the world bestow upon us; whether the actions they celebrate proceed from laudable and worthy motives; and how far we are really possessed of the virtues which gain us applause among those with whom we converse. Such a reflection is absolutely necessary, if we consider how apt we are either to value or condemn ourselves by the opinions of others, and to sacrifice the report of our own hearts to the judgment of the world.

In the next place, that we may not deceive ourselves in a point of so much importance, we should not lay too great a stress on any supposed virtues we possess that are of doubtful nature: and such we may esteem all those in which multitudes of men dissent from us, who

are as good and wise as ourselves. We should always act with great cautiousness and circumspection in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. Intemperate zeal, bigotry, and persecution for any party or opinion, how praiseworthy soever they may appear to weak men of our own principles, produce infinite calamities among mankind, and are highly criminal in their own nature; and yet how many persons eminent for piety suffer such monstrous and absurd principles of action to take root in their minds under the colour of virtues! For my own part, I must own I never yet knew any party so just and reasonable, that a man could follow it in its height and violence, and at the same time be innocent.

We should likewise be very apprehensive of those actions which proceed from natural constitutions, favourite passions, particular education, or whatever promotes our worldly interest or advantage. In these and the like cases, a man's judgment is easily perverted, and a wrong bias hung upon his mind. These are the inlets of prejudice, the unguarded avenues of the mind, by which a thousand errors and secret faults find admission, without being observed or taken notice of. A wise man will suspect those actions to which he is directed by something besides reason, and always apprehend some concealed evil in every resolution that is of a



disputable nature, when it is conformable to his particular temper, his age, or way of life, or when it favours his pleasure or his profit.

There is nothing of greater importance to us than thus diligently to sift our thoughts, and examine all these dark recesses of the mind, if we would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to account in that great day when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice.

I shall conclude this essay, with observing, that the two kinds of hyprocrisy I have here spoken of, namely, that of deceiving the world, and that of imposing on ourselves, are touched with wonderful beauty in the hundred and thirty-ninth psalm. The folly of the first kind of hypocrisy is there set forth by reflections on God's omniscience and omnipresence, which are celebrated in as noble strains of poetry as any other I ever met with either sacred or profane. The other kind of hypocrisy, whereby a man deceives himself, is intimated in the two last verses, where the psalmist addresses himself to the great Searcher of Hearts in that emphatical petition, "Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart; prove me, and examine my thoughts. Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

No. 400.—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1712.

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————— *Latet anguis in herbá.*

VIRG. EC. iii. VER. 93.

There's a snake in the grass.

ENGLISH PROVERB.

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IT should, methinks, preserve modesty and its interests in the world, that the transgression of it always creates offence; and the very purposes of wantonness are defeated by a carriage which has in it so much boldness, as to intimate that fear and reluctance are quite extinguished in an object which would be otherwise desirable. It was said of a wit of the last age,\*

“ Sedley has that prevailing gentle art  
Which can with a resistless charm impart  
The loosest wishes to the chastest heart;  
Raise such a conflict, kindle such a fire,  
Between declining virtue and desire,  
That the poor vanquish'd maid dissolves away  
In dreams all night, in sighs and tears all day.”

This “prevailing gentle art” was made up of complaisance, courtship, and artful conformity to the modesty of a woman's manners. Rusticity, broad expression, and forward ob-

\* Sir Charles Sedley.

trusion, offend those of education, and make the transgressors odious to all who have merit enough to attract regard. It is in this taste that the scenery is so beautifully ordered in the description which Antony makes in the dialogue between him and Dolabella, of Cleopatra in her barge :

“ Her galley down the silver Cidnos row’d :  
The tackling silk, the streamers wav’d with gold ;  
The gentle winds were lodg’d in purple sails ;  
Her nymphs, like Nereids, round her couch were plac’d,  
Where she, another sea-born Venus, lay ;  
She lay, and lean’d her cheek upon her hand,  
And cast a look so languishingly sweet,  
As if secure of all beholders’ hearts,  
Neglecting she could take them. Boys, like Cupids,  
Stood fanning with their painted wings the winds  
That play’d about her face ; but if she smil’d,  
A darting glory seem’d to blaze abroad,  
That men’s desiring eyes were never weary’d,  
But hung upon the object. To soft flutes  
The silver oars kept time ; and while they play’d,  
The hearing gave new pleasure to the sight ;  
And both to thought ————— ” \*

Here the imagination is warmed with all the objects presented, and yet there is nothing that is luscious, or what raises any idea more loose than that of a beautiful woman set off to advantage. The like, or a more delicate and careful spirit of modesty, appears in the following passage in one of Mr. Phillips’s pastorals :

\* Dryden’s *All for Love*, Act iii. Sc. 1.

“ Breathe soft, ye winds ; ye waters, gently flow ;  
Shield her, ye trees ; ye flow’rs, around her grow ;  
Ye swains, I beg you, pass in silence by,  
My love in yonder vale asleep does lie.”

Desire is corrected when there is a tenderness or admiration expressed which partakes the passion. Licentious language has something brutal in it, which disgraces humanity, and leaves us in the condition of the savages in the field. But it may be asked, to what good use can tend a discourse of this kind at all ? It is to alarm chaste ears against such as have, what is above called, the “prevailing gentle art.” Masters of that talent are capable of clothing their thoughts in so soft a dress, and something so distant from the secret purpose of their heart, that the imagination of the unguarded is touched with a fondness, which grows too insensibly to be resisted. Much care and concern for the lady’s welfare, to seem afraid lest she should be annoyed by the very air which surrounds her, and this uttered rather with kind looks, and expressed by an interjection, an “ah!” or an “oh!” at some little hazard in moving or making a step, than in any direct profession of love, are the methods of skilful admirers. They are honest arts when their purpose is such, but infamous when misapplied. It is certain, that many a young woman in this town has had her heart irrecoverably won, by men who have not made

one advance which ties their admirers, though the females languish with the utmost anxiety. I have often, by way of admonition to my female readers, given them warning against agreeable company of the other sex, except they are well acquainted with their characters. Women may disguise it if they think fit; and the more to do it, they may be angry at me for saying it; but I say it is natural to them, that they have no manner of approbation of men, without some degree of love. For this reason he is dangerous to be entertained as a friend or visitant, who is capable of gaining any eminent esteem or observation, though it be never so remote from pretensions as a lover. If a man's heart has not the abhorrence of any treacherous design, he may easily improve approbation into kindness, and kindness into passion. There may possibly be no manner of love between them in the eyes of all their acquaintance; no, it is all friendship; and yet they may be as fond as shepherd and shepherdess in a pastoral; but still the nymph and the swain may be to each other, no other, I warrant you, than Pylades and Orestes.

“ When Lucy decks with flow'rs her swelling breast,  
And on her elbow leans, dissembling rest;  
Unable to refrain my madding mind,  
Nor sheep nor pasture worth my care I find.”

“ Once Delia slept, on easy moss reclin'd,  
Her lovely limbs half bare, and rude the wind :



I smooth'd her coats, and stole a silent kiss :  
Condemn me, shepherds, if I did amiss."

Such good offices as these, and such friendly thoughts and concerns for one another, are what make up the amity, as they call it, between man and woman.

It is the permission of such intercourse, that makes a young woman come to the arms of her husband, after the disappointment of four or five passions which she has successively had for different men before she is prudentially given to him for whom she has neither love nor friendship. For what should a poor creature do that has lost her friends ! There's Marinette the agreeable has, to my knowledge, had a friendship for Lord Welford, which had like to break her heart ; then she had so great a friendship for Colonel Hardy, that she could not endure any woman else should do any thing but rail at him. Many and fatal have been disasters between friends who have fallen out, and these resentments are more keen than ever those of other men can possibly be : but in this it happens unfortunately, that as there ought to be nothing concealed from one friend to another, the friends of different sexes very often find fatal effects from their unanimity.

For my part, who study to pass life in as much innocence and tranquility as I can, I shun the company of agreeable women as much as possible ; and must confess that I have, though



a tolerable good philosopher, but a low opinion of Platonic love; for which reason I thought it necessary to give my fair readers a caution against it, having, to my great concern, observed the waist of a Platonist lately swell to a roundness which is inconsistent with that philosophy.

Steel.

T.

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No. 401.—TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1712.

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*In amore hæc omnia insunt vitia: Injuriae,  
Suspiciones, inimicitiae, induciae,  
Bellum, pax rursus* ———

TER. EUN. ACT i. SC. I.

It is the capricious state of love, to be attended with injuries, suspicions, enmities, truces, quarrelling, and reconciliation.

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I SHALL publish, for the entertainment of this day, an odd sort of a packet, which I have just received from one of my female correspondents.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“SINCE you have often confessed that you are not displeased your papers should sometimes convey the complaints of distressed lovers to each other, I am in hopes you will favour

one who gives you an undoubted instance of her reformation, and at the same time a convincing proof of the happy influence your labours have had over the most incorrigible part of the most incorrigible sex. You must know, sir, I am one of that species of women, whom you have often characterized under the name of "Jilts," and that I send you these lines as well to do public penance for having so long continued in a known error, as to beg pardon of the party offended. I the rather choose this way, because it in some measure answers the terms on which he intimated the breach between us might possibly be made up, as you will see by the letter he sent me the next day after I had discarded him; which I thought fit to send you a copy of, that you might the better know the whole case.

"I must further acquaint you, that before I jilted him, there had been the greatest intimacy between us for a year and a half together, during all which time I cherished his hopes, and indulged his flame. I leave you to guess, after this, what must be his surprise, when upon his pressing for my full consent one day, I told him I wondered what could make him fancy he had ever any place in my affections. His own sex allow him sense, and all ours good breeding. His person is such as might, without vanity, make him believe himself not incapable of being beloved. Our fortunes indeed, weighed in the

nice scale of interest, are not exactly equal, which by the way was the true cause of my jilting him; and I had the assurance to acquaint him with the following maxim, that I should always believe that man's passion to be the most violent, who could offer me the largest settlement. I have since changed my opinion, and have endeavoured to let him know so much by several letters, but the barbarous man has refused them all; so that I have no way left of writing to him but by your assistance. If you can bring him about once more, I promise to send you all gloves and favours, and shall desire the favour of Sir Roger and yourself to stand as godfathers to my first boy.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most obedient, most humble servant,

“ AMORET.”

“ PHILANDER TO AMORET.

“ MADAM,

“ I AM so surprised at the question you were pleased to ask me yesterday, that I am still at a loss what to say to it. At least my answer would be too long to trouble you with, as it would come from a person who, it seems, is so very indifferent to you. Instead of it, I shall only recommend to your consideration the opinion of one whose sentiments on these matters I have often heard you say are extremely just.

‘A generous and constant passion,’ says your favourite author, ‘in an agreeable lover, where there is not too great a disparity in their circumstances, is the greatest blessing that can befall a person beloved, and if overlooked in one, may perhaps never be found in another.’

“I do not, however, at all despair of being very shortly much better beloved by you than Antenor is at present; since, whenever my fortune shall exceed his, you were pleased to intimate your passion would increase accordingly.

“The world has seen me shamefully lose that time to please a fickle woman, which might have been employed much more to my credit and advantage in other pursuits. I shall therefore take the liberty to acquaint you, however harsh it may sound in a lady’s ears, that though your love-fit should happen to return, unless you could contrive a way to make your recantation as well known to the public, as they are already apprised of the manner with which you have treated me, you shall never more see

“PHILANDER.”

“AMORET TO PHILANDER.

“SIR,

“UPON reflection, I find the injury I have done both to you and myself to be so great, that, though the part I now act may appear

contrary to that decorum usually observed by our sex, yet I purposely break through all rules, that my repentance may in some measure equal my crime. I assure you, that in my present hopes of recovering you, I look upon Antenor's estate with contempt. The fop was here yesterday in a gilt chariot and new liveries, but I refused to see him. Though I dread to meet your eyes, after what has passed, I flatter myself, that, amidst all their confusion, you will discover such a tenderness in mine, as none can imitate but those who love. I shall be all this month at Lady D-----'s in the country; but the woods, the fields, and gardens, without Philander, afford no pleasures to the unhappy

“AMORET.”

“I must desire you, dear Mr. Spectator, to publish this my letter to Philander as soon as possible, and to assure him that I know nothing at all of the death of his rich uncle in Gloucestershire.”

Budgell.

X.





No. 402.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1712.

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————— *quæ*  
*Ipsæ sibi tradit Spectator* ———

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 181.

By the Spectator given to himself.

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WERE I to publish all the advertisements I receive from different hands, and persons of different circumstances and quality, the very mention of them, without reflections on the several subjects, would raise all the passions which can be felt by human minds. As instances of this, I shall give you two or three letters; the writers of which can have no recourse to any legal power for redress, and seem to have written rather to vent their sorrow than to receive consolation.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I AM a young woman of beauty and quality, and suitably married to a gentleman who doats on me. But this person of mine is the object of an unjust passion in a nobleman who is very intimate with my husband. This friendship gives him very easy access, and frequent opportunities of entertaining me apart. My heart is in the utmost anguish, and my face is covered over with confusion, when I impart to



you another circumstance, which is, that my mother, the most mercenary of all women, is gained by this false friend of my husband's to solicit me for him. I am frequently chid by the poor believing man my husband, for showing an impatience of his friend's company; and I am never alone with my mother, but she tells me stories of the discretionary part of the world, and such a one, and such a one, who are guilty of as much as she advises me to. She laughs at my astonishment; and seems to hint to me, that as virtuous as she has always appeared, I am not the daughter of her husband. It is possible that printing this letter may relieve me from the unnatural importunity of my mother, and the perfidious courtship of my husband's friend. I have an unfeigned love of virtue, and am resolved to preserve my innocence. The only way I can think of to avoid the fatal consequences of the discovery of this matter, is to fly away for ever, which I must do to avoid my husband's fatal resentment against the man who attempts to abuse him, and the shame of exposing a parent to infamy. The persons concerned will know these circumstances relate to them; and, though the regard to virtue is dead in them, I have some hopes from their fear of shame upon reading this in your paper; which I conjure you to publish, if you have any compassion for injured virtue.

“SYLVIA.”

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I AM the husband of a woman of merit, but am fallen in love, as they call it, with a lady of her acquaintance, who is going to be married to a gentleman who deserves her. I am in a trust relating to this lady’s fortune, which makes my concurrence in this matter necessary ; but I have so irresistible a rage and envy rise in me when I consider his future happiness, that against all reason, equity, and common justice, I am ever playing mean tricks to suspend the nuptials. I have no manner of hopes for myself: Emilia, for so I’ll call her, is a woman of the most strict virtue ; her lover is a gentleman whom of all others I could wish my friend : but envy and jealousy, though placed so unjustly, waste my very being ; and, with the torment and sense of a demon, I am ever cursing what I cannot but approve. I wish it were the beginning of repentance, that I sit down and describe my present disposition with so hellish an aspect ; but at present the destruction of these two excellent persons would be more welcome to me than their happiness. Mr. Spectator, pray let me have a paper on these terrible groundless sufferings, and do all you can to exorcise crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am.

“CANIBAL.”

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I HAVE no other means but this to express my thanks to one man, and my resentment against another. My circumstances are as follow.---I have been for five years last past courted by a gentleman of greater fortune than I ought to expect, as the market for women goes. You must, to be sure, have observed people who live in that sort of way, as all their friends reckon it will be a match, and are marked out by all the world for each other. In this view we have been regarded for some time, and I have above these three years loved him tenderly. As he is very careful of his fortune, I always thought he lived in a near manner, to lay up what he thought was wanting in my fortune to make up what he might expect in another. Within few months I have observed his carriage very much altered, and he has affected a certain air of getting me alone, and talking with a mighty profusion of passionate words, how I am not to be resisted longer, how irresistible his wishes are, and the like. As long as I have been acquainted with him, I could not on such occasions say downright to him, ‘You know you may make me yours when you please.’ But the other night he with great frankness and impudence explained to me, that he thought of me only as a mistress. I answered this declaration as it deserved : upon which he only doubled the terms on

which he proposed my yielding. When my anger heightened upon him, he told me he was sorry he had made so little use of the unguarded hours we had been together so remote from company, ‘as indeed,’ continued he, ‘so we are at present.’ I flew from him to a neighbouring gentlewoman’s house, and, though her husband was in the room, threw myself on a couch, and burst into a passion of tears. My friend desired her husband to leave the room. ‘But,’ said he, ‘there is something so extraordinary in this, that I will partake in the affliction ; and, be it what it will, she is so much your friend, that she knows she may command what services I can do her.’ The man sat down by me, and spoke so like a brother, that I told him my whole affliction. He spoke of the injury done me with so much indignation, and animated me against the love he said he saw I had for the wretch who would have betrayed me, with so much reason and humanity to my weakness, that I doubt not of my perseverance. His wife and he are my comforters, and I am under no more restraint in their company than if I were alone ; and I doubt not but in a small time contempt and hatred will take place of the remains of affection to a rascal.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your affectionate reader,

“ DORINDA.”

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I HAD the misfortune to be an uncle before I knew my nephews from my nieces; and now we are grown up to better acquaintance, they deny me the respect they owe. One upbraids me with being their familiar, another will hardly be persuaded that I am an uncle, a third calls me little uncle, and a fourth tells me there is no duty at all to an uncle. I have a brother-in-law whose son will win all my affection, unless you shall think this worthy of your cognizance, and will be pleased to prescribe some rules for our future reciprocal behaviour. It will be worthy the particularity of your genius to lay down some rules for his conduct, who was, as it were, born an old man; in which you will much oblige,

“Sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

“CORNELIUS NEPOS.”

Steele.

T.

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No. 403.—THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1712.

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*Qui mores hominum multorum vidit —*

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 142.

Who many towns, and change of manners saw.

ROSCOMMON.

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WHEN I consider this great city in its several quarters and divisions, I look upon it as an



aggregate of various nations distinguished from each other by their respective customs, manners, and interests. The courts of two countries do not so much differ from one another, as the court and city, in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. In short, the inhabitants of St. James's, notwithstanding they live under the same laws, and speak the same language, are a distinct people from those of Cheapside, who are likewise removed from those of the Temple on the one side, and those of Smithfield on the other, by several climates and degrees in their way of thinking and conversing together.

For this reason, when any public affair is upon the anvil, I love to hear the reflections that arise upon it in the several districts and parishes of London and Westminster, and to ramble up and down a whole day together, in order to make myself acquainted with the opinions of my ingenious countrymen. By this means I know the faces of all the principal politicians within the bills of mortality: and as every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where he lives, I always take care to place myself near him, in order to know his judgment on the present posture of affairs. The last progress that I made with this intention was about three months ago, when we had a current report of the King of France's death. As I foresaw this would produce a new face of



things in Europe, and many curious speculations in our British coffee-houses, I was very desirous to learn the thoughts of our most eminent politicians on that occasion.

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all called in at St. James's, where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of politics. The speculations were but very indifferent towards the door, but grew finer as you advanced to the upper end of the room, and were so very much improved by a knot of theorists, who sat in the inner room, within the steams of the coffee-pot, that I there heard the whole Spanish monarchy disposed of, and all the line of Bourbon provided for, in less than a quarter of an hour.

I afterwards called in at Giles's, where I saw a board of French gentlemen sitting upon the life and death of their grand monarch. Those among them who had espoused the whig interest, very positively affirmed, that he departed this life about a week since, and therefore proceeded without any further delay to the release of their friends in the galleys, and to their own re-establishment; but, finding they could not agree among themselves, I proceeded on my intended progress.

Upon my arrival at Jenny Man's, I saw an *alerte* young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, who entered just at the same time with myself, and accosted him after the follow-

ing manner. "Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. Sharp's the word. Now or never, boy. Up to the walls of Paris directly." With several other deep reflections of the same nature.

I met with very little variation in the politics between Charing-cross and Covent-garden. And upon my going into Will's, I found their discourse was gone off from the death of the French king to that of Monsieur Boileau, Racine, Corneille, and several other poets, whom they regretted on this occasion, as persons who would have obliged the world with very noble elegies on the death of so great a prince, and so eminent a patron of learning.

At a coffee-house near the Temple, I found a couple of young gentlemen engaged very smartly in a dispute on the succession to the Spanish monarchy. One of them seemed to have been retained as advocate for the duke of Anjou, the other for his Imperial majesty. They were both for regulating the title to that kingdom by the statute laws of England: but finding them going out of my depth, I passed forward to St. Paul's church-yard, where I listened with great attention to a learned man, who gave the company an account of the deplorable state of France during the minority of the deceased king.

I then turned on my right hand into Fish-street, where the chief politician of that quarter, upon hearing the news (after having taken

a pipe of tobacco, and ruminated for some time), "If," says he, "the King of France is certainly dead, we shall have plenty of mackarel this season: our fishery will not be disturbed by privateers, as it has been for these ten years past." He afterwards considered how the death of this great man would affect our pilchards, and by several other remarks infused a general joy into his whole audience.

I afterwards entered a by-coffee-house that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror, engaged very warmly with a laceman who was the great support of a neighbouring conventicle. The matter in debate was, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar or Nero. The controversy was carried on with great heat on both sides, and as each of them looked upon me very frequently during the course of their debate, I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me, and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way to Cheapside.

I here gazed upon the signs for some time before I found one to my purpose. The first object I met in the coffee-room, was a person who expressed a great grief for the death of the French king; but, upon his explaining himself, I found his sorrow did not arise from the loss of the monarch, but for his having sold out of the Bank about three days before he heard the

news of it. Upon which a haberdasher, who was the oracle of the coffee-house, and had his circle of admirers about him, called several to witness that he had declared his opinion above a week before, that the French king was certainly dead; to which he added, that, considering the late advices we had received from France, it was impossible that it could be otherwise. As he was laying these together, and dictating to his hearers with great authority, there came in a gentleman from Garraway's, who told us that there were several letters from France just come in, with advice that the king was in good health, and was gone out a hunting the very morning the post came away: upon which the haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a wooden peg by him, and retired to his shop with great confusion. This intelligence put a stop to my travels, which I had prosecuted with so much satisfaction; not being a little pleased to hear so many different opinions upon so great an event, and to observe how naturally upon such a piece of news every one is apt to consider it with regard to his particular interest and advantage.

Addison.

L.

No. 404.—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1712.

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— *Non omnia possumus omnes.*

VIRG. ECL. viii. VER. 63.

With different talents form'd, we variously excel.

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NATURE does nothing in vain : the Creator of the universe has appointed every thing to a certain use and purpose, and determined it to a settled course and sphere of action, from which if it in the least deviates, it becomes unfit to answer those ends for which it was designed. In like manner it is in the dispositions of society ; the civil economy is formed in a chain, as well as the natural : and in either case the breach but of one link puts the whole in some disorder. It is, I think, pretty plain, that most of the absurdity and ridicule we meet with in the world, is generally owing to the impertinent affectation of excelling in characters men are not fit for, and for which nature never designed them.

Every man has one or more qualities which may make him useful both to himself and others. Nature never fails of pointing them out ; and while the infant continues under her guardianship, she brings him on in his way, and



then offers herself as a guide in what remains of the journey ; if he proceeds in that course, he can hardly miscarry. Nature makes good her engagements ; for, as she never promises what she is not able to perform, so she never fails of performing what she promises. But the misfortune is, men despise what they may be masters of, and affect what they are not fit for ; they reckon themselves already possessed of what their genius inclined them to, and so bend all their ambition to excel in what is out of their reach. Thus they destroy the use of their natural talents, in the same manner as covetous men do their quiet and repose ; they can enjoy no satisfaction in what they have, because of the absurd inclination they are possessed with for what they have not.

Cleanthes had good sense, a great memory, and a constitution capable of the closest application. In a word, there was no profession in which Cleanthes might not have made a very good figure : but this wont satisfy him ; he takes up an unaccountable fondness for the character of a fine gentleman ; all his thoughts are bent upon this : instead of attending a dissection, frequenting the courts of justice, or studying the fathers, Cleanthes reads plays, dances, dresses, and spends his time in drawing-rooms ; instead of being a good lawyer, divine, or physician, Cleanthes is a downright coxcomb, and will remain to all that know him a contemptible



example of talents misapplied. It is to this affectation the world owes its whole race of coxcombs. Nature in her whole drama never drew such a part; she has sometimes made a fool, but a coxcomb is always of a man's own making, by applying his talents otherwise than Nature designed, who ever bears a high resentment for being put out of her course, and never fails of taking her revenge on those that do so. Opposing her tendency in the application of a man's parts, has the same success as declining from her course in the production of vegetables, by the assistance of art and a hot-bed. We may possibly extort an unwilling plant, or an untimely sallad; but how weak, how tasteless and insipid! Just as insipid as the poetry of Valerio. Valerio had an universal character, was genteel, had learning, thought justly, spoke correctly; it was believed there was nothing in which Valerio did not excel; and it was so far true, that there was but one: Valerio had no genius for poetry, yet he is resolved to be a poet; he writes verses, and takes great pains to convince the town that Valerio is not that extraordinary person he was taken for.

If men would be content to graft upon Nature, and assist her operations, what mighty effects might we expect? Tully would not stand so much alone in oratory, Virgil in poetry, or Cæsar in war. To build upon Nature, is laying

the foundation upon a rock ; every thing disposes itself into order as it were of course, and the whole work is half done as soon as undertaken. Cicero's genius inclined him to oratory ; Virgil's to follow the train of the Muses ; they piously obeyed the admonition, and were rewarded. Had Virgil attended the bar, his modest and ingenuous virtue would surely have made but a very indifferent figure ; and Tully's declamatory inclination would have been as useless in poetry. Nature, if left to herself, leads us on in the best course, but will do nothing by compulsion and constraint ; and if we are not satisfied to go her way, we are always the greatest sufferers by it.

Wherever Nature designs a production, she always disposes seeds proper for it, which are as absolutely necessary to the formation of any moral or intellectual excellence, as they are to the being and growth of plants ; and I know not by what fate and folly it is, that men are taught not to reckon him equally absurd that will write verses in spite of Nature, with that gardener that should undertake to raise a jonquil or tulip without the help of their respective seeds.

As there is no good or bad quality that does not effect both sexes, so it is not to be imagined but the fair sex must have suffered by an affectation of this nature, at least as much as the other. The ill effect of it is in none so conspicuous as

in the two opposite characters of Cælia and Iras ; Cælia has all the charms of person, together with an abundant sweetness of nature, but wants wit, and has a very ill voice ; Iras is ugly and ungenteel, but has wit and good sense. If Cælia would be silent, her beholders would adore her ; if Iras would talk, her hearers would admire her ; but Cælia's tongue runs incessantly, while Iras gives herself silent airs and soft languors, so that it is difficult to persuade oneself that Cælia has beauty, and Iras wit : each neglects her own excellence, and is ambitious of the other's character ; Iras would be thought to have as much beauty as Cælia, and Cælia as much wit as Iras.

The great misfortune of this affectation is, that men not only lose a good quality, but also contract a bad one. They not only are unfit for what they were designed, but they assign themselves to what they are not fit for ; and, instead of making a very good figure one way, make a very ridiculous one another. If Semanthe would have been satisfied with her natural complexion, she might still have been celebrated by the name of the olive beauty ; but Semanthe has taken up an affectation to white and red, and is now distinguished by the character of the lady that paints so well. In a word, could the world be reformed to the obedience of that famed dictate, " Follow Nature," which the oracle of Delphos pronounced

to Cicero when he consulted what course of studies he should pursue, we should see almost every man as eminent in his proper sphere as Tully was in his, and should in a very short time find impertinence and affectation banished from among the women, and coxcombs and false characters from among the men. For my part, I could never consider this preposterous repugnancy to nature any otherwise, than not only as the greatest folly, but also one of the most heinous crimes, since it is a direct opposition to the disposition of Providence, and (as Tully expresses it) like the sin of the giants, an actual rebellion against heaven.

Supposed to be Pope.

Z.

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No. 405.—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1712.

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Οἱ δὲ πανημεριοὶ μολπῇ Θεοῦ ἱλασκοντο,  
Καλὸν αἰδόντες Παιήονα κηῶσι Ἀχαιῶν,  
Μελποντες Ἐκαεργὸν ὃ δὲ φρενα τέρεπετ' ἀκῶν.

HOM. ILIAD i. VER. 472.

With hymns divine the joyous banquet ends ;  
The Pæans lengthen'd till the sun descends :  
The Greeks restor'd the grateful notes prolong ;  
Apollo listens, and approves the song.

POPE.

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I AM very sorry to find, by the opera bills for this day, that we are likely to lose the greatest

performer in dramatic music that is now living, or that perhaps ever appeared upon a stage. I need not acquaint my readers, that I am speaking of Signior Nicolini. The town is highly obliged to that excellent artist, for having shown us the Italian music in its perfection, as well as for that generous approbation he lately gave to an opera\* of our own country, in which the composer endeavoured to do justice to the beauty of the words, by following that noble example, which has been set him by the greatest foreign masters in that art.

I could heartily wish there was the same application and endeavours to cultivate and improve our church music, as have been lately bestowed on that of the stage. Our composers have one very great incitement to it. They are sure to meet with excellent words, and at the same time a wonderful variety of them. There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings which are proper for divine songs and anthems.

There is a certain coldness and indifference in the phrases of our European languages, when they are compared with the oriental forms of speech; and it happens very luckily, that the Hebrew idioms run into the English tongue with a particular grace and beauty. Our lan-

\* Calypso and Telemachus, written by Mr. Hughes, and composed by Galliard.



guage has received innumerable elegances and improvements, from that infusion of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. They give a force and energy to our expressions, warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any that are to be met with in our own tongue. There is something so pathetic in this kind of diction, that it often sets the mind in a flame, and makes our hearts burn within us. How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant and polite forms of speech which are natural to our tongue, when it is not heightened by that solemnity of phrase which may be drawn from the sacred writings ! It has been said by some of the ancients, that if the gods were to talk with men, they would certainly speak in Plato's style ; but I think we may say with justice, that when mortals converse with their Creator, they cannot do it in so proper a style as in that of the holy scriptures.

If any one would judge of the beauties of poetry that are to be met with in the divine writings, and examine how kindly the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language ; after having perused the book of Psalms, let him read a literal translation of Horace or Pindar. He will find in these two last such an absurdity and confusion of style, with such a comparative poverty of

imagination, as will make him very sensible of what I have been here advancing.

Since we have therefore such a treasury of words, so beautiful in themselves, and so proper for the airs of music, I cannot but wonder that persons of distinction should give so little attention and encouragement to that kind of music, which would have its foundation in reason, and which would improve our virtue in proportion as it raises our delight. The passions that are excited by ordinary compositions generally flow from such silly and absurd occasions, that a man is ashamed to reflect upon them seriously ; but the fear, the love, the sorrow, the indignation that are awakened in the mind by hymns and anthems, make the heart better, and proceed from such causes as are altogether reasonable and praiseworthy. Pleasure and duty go hand in hand, and the greater our satisfaction is, the greater is our religion.

Music among those who were styled the chosen people was a religious art. The songs of Sion, which we have reason to believe were in high repute among the courts of the eastern monarchs, were nothing else but psalms and pieces of poetry that adored or celebrated the Supreme Being. The greatest conqueror in this holy nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyrics, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to music himself : after which, his works, though

they were consecrated to the tabernacle, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people.

The first original of the drama was a religious worship consisting only of a chorus, which was nothing else but a hymn to a deity. As luxury and voluptuousness prevailed over innocence and religion, this form of worship degenerated into tragedies ; in which however the chorus so far remembered its first office, as to brand every thing that was vicious, and recommend every thing that was laudable, to intercede with heaven for the innocent, and to implore its vengeance on the criminal.

Homer and Hesiod intimate to us how this art should be applied, when they represent the muses as surrounding Jupiter, and warbling their hymns about his throne. I might show, from innumerable passages in ancient writers, not only that vocal and instrumental music were made use of in their religious worship, but that their most favourite diversions were filled with songs and hymns to their respective deities. Had we frequent entertainments of this nature among us, they would not a little purify and exalt our passions, give our thoughts a proper turn, and cherish those divine impulses in the soul, which every one feels that has not stifled them by sensual and immoderate pleasures.

Music, when thus applied, raises noble hints

in the mind of the hearer, and fills it with great conceptions. It strengthens devotion, and advances praise into rapture, lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words which are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship.

Addison.

O.\*

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No. 406.—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1712.

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*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis solatium et perfugium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*

TULL.

These studies improve youth; delight old age; are the ornament to prosperity, and refuge of adversity; please at home; are no encumbrance abroad; lodge with us; travel with us, and retire into the country with us.

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THE following letters bear a pleasing image of the joys and satisfactions of a private life. The first is from a gentleman to a friend, for whom he has a very great respect, and to whom he communicates the satisfaction he takes in retirement; the other is a letter to me, occa-

\* The letter O is supposed to have been used by Addison, as the signature to such of these papers as were sent from his office; or, perhaps, the signature marked those which had been sketched at Oxford.



sioned by an ode written by my Lapland lover.\* This correspondent is so kind as to translate another of Scheffer's songs in a very agreeable manner. I publish them together, that the young and old may find something in the same paper which may be suitable to their respective tastes in solitude; for I know no fault in the description of ardent desires, provided they are honourable.

“DEAR SIR,

“You have obliged me with a very kind letter; by which I find you shift the scene of your life from the town to the country, and enjoy that mixed state which wise men both delight in, and are qualified for. Methinks most of the philosophers and moralists have run too much into extremes, in praising entirely either solitude or public life; in the former, men generally grow useless by too much rest, and, in the latter, are destroyed by too much precipitation: as waters lying still putrefy, and are good for nothing; and running violently on, do but the more mischief in their passage to others, and are swallowed up and lost the sooner themselves. Those who, like you, can make themselves useful to all states, should be like gentle streams, that not only glide through lonely vales and forests, amidst

\* See No. 366.



the flocks and shepherds, but visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and service to them. But there is another sort of people who seem designed for solitude, those, I mean, who have more to hide than to show. As for my own part, I am one of those of whom Seneca says, ‘*Tam umbratiles sunt, ut putent in turbido esse quicquid in luce est.*’ Some men, like pictures, are fitter for a corner than a full light; and I believe such as have a natural bent to solitude, are like waters which may be forced into fountains, and exalted to a great height, may make a much nobler figure, and a much louder noise, but, after all, run more smoothly, equally, and plentifully, in their own natural course upon the ground. The consideration of this would make me very well contented with the possession only of that quiet, which Cowley calls the companion of obscurity; but whoever has the muses too for his companions, can never be idle enough to be uneasy. Thus, sir, you see I would flatter myself into a good opinion of my own way of living. Plutarch just now told me, that it is in human life as in a game at tables, one may wish he had the highest cast; but if his chance be otherwise, he is even to play it as well as he can, and make the best of it.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most obliged

“ and most humble servant.”

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“THE town being so well pleased with the fine picture of artless love, which Nature inspired the Laplander to paint in the ode you lately printed ;\* we were in hopes that the ingenious translator would have obliged it with the other also which Scheffer has given us ; but, since he has not, a much inferior hand has ventured to send you this.

“It is a custom with the northern lovers to divert themselves with a song, whilst they journey through the fenny moors to pay a visit to their mistresses. This is addressed by the lover to his rein-deer, which is the creature that, in that country, supplies the want of horses. The circumstances which successively present themselves to him in his way, are, I believe you will think, naturally interwoven. The anxiety of absence, the gloominess of the roads, and his resolution of frequenting only those, since those only can carry him to the object of his desires ; the dissatisfaction he expresses even at the greatest swiftness with which he is carried, and his joyful surprise at an unexpected sight of his mistress as she is bathing, seem beautifully described in the original.

“If all those pretty images of rural nature are lost in the imitation, yet possibly you may think fit to let this supply the place of a long

\* See No. 366.

letter, when want of leisure, or indisposition for writing, will not permit our being entertained by your own hand. I propose such a time, because, though it is natural to have a fondness for what one does oneself, yet I assure you I would not have any thing of mine displace a single line of yours.

‘Haste, my rein-deer, and let us nimbly go  
Our am’rous journey through this dreary waste;  
Haste, my rein-deer! still, still thou art too slow,  
Impetuous love demands the lightning’s haste.

‘Around us far the rushy moors are spread:  
Soon will the sun withdraw his cheerful ray:  
Darkling and tir’d we shall the marshes tread,  
No lay unsung to cheat the tedious way.

‘The wat’ry length of these unjoyous moors  
Does all the flow’ry meadows’ pride excel;  
Through these I fly to her my soul adores;  
Ye flow’ry meadows, empty pride, farewell.

‘Each moment from the charmer I’m confin’d,  
My breast is tortur’d with impatient fires;  
Fly, my rein-deer, fly swifter than the wind,  
Thy tardy feet wing with my fierce desires.

‘Our pleasing toil will then be soon o’erpaid,  
And thou, in wonder lost, shalt view my fair,  
Admire each feature of the lovely maid,  
Her artless charms, her bloom, her sprightly air.

‘But lo! with graceful motion there she swims,  
Gently removing each ambitious wave;  
The crowding waves transported clasp her limbs:  
When, when, oh when shall I such freedoms have!

‘In vain, ye envious streams, so fast ye flow,  
To hide her from a lover’s ardent gaze:  
From every touch you more transparent grow,  
And all reveal’d the beauteous wanton plays.’”

No. 407.—TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1712.

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— *abest facundis gratia dictis.*

OID. MET. xiii. VER. 127.

Eloquent words a graceful manner want.

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Most foreign writers, who have given any character of the English nation, whatever vices they ascribe to it, allow, in general, that the people are naturally modest. It proceeds perhaps from this our national virtue, that our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or action than those of other countries. Our preachers stand stock still in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermons in the world. We meet with the same speaking statutes at our bars, and in all public places of debate. Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those strainings of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. We can talk of life and death in cold blood, and keep our temper in a discourse which turns upon every thing that is dear to us. Though our zeal breaks out in the finest tropes and figures, it is not able to stir a limb about us. I have heard it observed more than once,

by those who have seen Italy, that an untraveller Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures, because the postures which are expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. One who has not seen an Italian in the pulpit, will not know what to make of that noble gesture in Raphael's picture of St. Paul preaching at Athens, where the apostle is represented as lifting up both his arms, and pouring out the thunder of his rhetoric amidst an audience of pagan philosophers.

It is certain, that proper gestures and vehement exertions of the voice cannot be too much studied by a public orator. They are a kind of comment to what he utters, and enforce every thing he says, with weak hearers, better than the strongest argument he can make use of. They keep the audience awake, and fix their attention to what is delivered to them, at the same time that they show the speaker is in earnest, and affected himself with what he so passionately recommends to others. Violent gesture and vociferation naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant, and fill them with a kind of religious horror. Nothing is more frequent than to see women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite out of their hearing; as in England we very frequently see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would



be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowing and distortions of enthusiasm.

If nonsense, when accompanied with such an emotion of voice and body, has such an influence on men's minds, what might we not expect from many of those admirable discourses which are printed in our tongue, were they delivered with a becoming fervour, and with the most agreeable graces of vice and gesture?

We are told that the great Latin orator very much impaired his health by the *laterum contentio*, the vehemence of action, with which he used to deliver himself. The Greek orator was likewise so very famous for this particular in rhetoric, that one of his antagonists, whom he had banished from Athens, reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, could not forbear asking them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him actually throwing out such a storm of eloquence?

How cold and dead a figure, in comparison of these two great men, does an orator often make at the British bar, holding up his head with the most insipid serenity, and stroking the sides of a long wig that reaches down to his middle? The truth of it is, there is often no-

thing more ridiculous than the gestures of an English speaker ; you see some of them running their hands into their pockets as far as ever they can thrust them, and others looking with great attention on a piece of paper that has nothing written on it ; you may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different cocks, examining sometimes the lining of it, and sometimes the button, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver, when perhaps he is talking of the fate of the British nation. I remember, when I was a young man, and used to frequent Westminster-hall, there was a counsellor who never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a thumb or a finger all the while he was speaking : the wags of those days used to call it “the thread of his discourse,” for he was unable to utter a word without it. One of his clients, who was more merry than wise, stole it from him one day in the midst of his pleading ; but he had better have let it alone, for he lost his cause by his jest.

I have all along acknowledged myself to be a dumb man, and therefore may be thought a very improper person to give rules for oratory ; but I believe every one will agree with me in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of gesture (which seems to be very suitable to

the genius of our nation), or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive.

Addison.

O.

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No. 408.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1712.

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*Decet affectus animi neque se nimium erigere, nec subjacere servilitel.*

TULL. DE FINIBUS.

We should keep our passions from being exalted above measure, or servilely depressed.

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“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I HAVE always been a very great lover of your speculations, as well in regard to the subject, as to your manner of treating it. Human nature I always thought the most useful object of human reason, and to make the consideration of it pleasant and entertaining, I always thought the best employment of human wit: other parts of philosophy may perhaps make us wiser; but this not only answers that end, but makes us better too. Hence it was that the oracle pronounced Socrates the wisest of all men living, because he judiciously made choice of human nature for the object of his thoughts; an inquiry into which as much exceeds all other learning, as it is of more consequence to adjust the true nature and measures of right and

wrong, than to settle the distances of the planets, and compute the time of their circumvolutions.

“ One good effect that will immediately arise from a near observation of human nature, is, that we shall cease to wonder at those actions which men are used to reckon wholly unaccountable ; for, as nothing is produced without a cause, so, by observing the nature and course of the passions, we shall be able to trace every action from its first conception to its death. We shall no more admire at the proceedings of Catiline or Tiberius, when we know the one was actuated by a cruel jealousy, the other by a furious ambition ; for the actions of men follow their passions as naturally as light does heat, or as any other effect flows from its cause ; reason must be employed in adjusting the passions, but they must ever remain the principles of action.

“ The strange and absurd variety that is so apparent in men’s actions, shows plainly they can never proceed immediately from reason ; so pure a fountain emits no such troubled waters. They must necessarily arise from the passions, which are to the mind as the winds to a ship ; they only can move it, and they too often destroy it ; if fair and gentle, they guide it into the harbour ; if contrary and furious, they upset it in the waves. In the same manner is the mind assisted or endangered by the



passions ; reason must then take the place of pilot, and can never fail of securing her charge if she be not wanting to herself. The strength of the passions will never be accepted as an excuse for complying with them : they were designed for subjection ; and if a man suffers them to get the upper hand, he then betrays the liberty of his own soul.

“ As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle link between angels and brutes. Hence he participates both of flesh and spirit by an admirable tie, which in him occasions perpetual war passions ; and as a man inclines to the angelic or brute part of his constitution, he is then denominated good or bad, virtuous or wicked : if love, mercy, and good-nature prevail, they speak him of the angel : if hatred, cruelty, and envy predominate, they declare his kindred to the brute. Hence it was that some of the ancients imagined, that as men in this life inclined more to the angel or the brute, so after their death they should transmigrate into the one or the other ; and it would be no unpleasant notion to consider the several species of brutes, into which we may imagine that tyrants, misers, the proud, malicious, and ill natured, might be changed.

“ As a consequence of this original, all passions are in all men, but appear not in all : constitution, education, custom of the country,



reason, and the like causes, may improve or abate the strength of them ; but still the seeds remain, which are ever ready to sprout forth upon the least encouragement. I have heard a story of a good religious man, who, having been bred with the milk of a goat, was very modest in public by a careful reflection he made on his actions ; but he frequently had an hour in secret, wherein he had his frisks and capers ; and if we had an opportunity of examining the retirement of the strictest philosophers, no doubt but we should find perpetual returns of those passions they so artfully conceal from the public. I remember Machiavel observes, that every state should entertain a perpetual jealousy of its neighbours, that so it should never be unprovided when an emergency happens ; in like manner, should the reason be perpetually on its guard against the passions, and never suffer them to carry on any design that may be destructive of its security ; yet at the same time it must be careful, that it don't so far break their strength as to render them contemptible, and consequently itself unguarded.

“ The understanding being of itself too slow and lazy to exert itself into action, it is necessary it should be put in motion by the gentle gales of the passions, which may preserve it from stagnating and corruption ; for they are necessary to the health of the mind, as the circulation of the animal spirits is to the health of

the body : they keep it in life, and strength, and vigour ; nor is it possible for the mind to perform its offices without their assistance. These motions are given us with our being ; they are little spirits that are born and die with us ; to some they are mild, easy, and gentle ; to others, wayward and unruly, yet never too strong for the reins of reason, and the guidance of judgment.

“ We may generally observe a pretty nice proportion between the strength of reason and passion ; the greatest geniuses have commonly the strongest affections, as, on the other hand, the weaker understandings have generally the weaker passions ; and it is fit the fury of the courses should not be too great for the strength of the charioteer. Young men, whose passions are not a little unruly, give small hopes of their ever being considerable ; the fire of youth will of course abate, and is a fault, if it be a fault, that mends every day ; but surely, unless a man has fire in his youth, he can hardly have warmth in old age. We must therefore be very cautious, lest, while we think to regulate the passions, we should quite extinguish them, which is putting out the light of the soul ; for to be without passion, or to be hurried away with it, makes a man equally blind. The extraordinary severity used in most of our schools has this fatal effect ; it breaks the spring of the mind, and most certainly destroys more good geniuses than it can

possibly improve. And surely it is a mighty mistake that the passions should be so entirely subdued : for little irregularities are sometimes not only to be borne with, but to be cultivated too, since they are frequently attended with the greatest perfections. All great geniuses have faults mixed with their virtues, and resemble the flaming bush which has thrones amongst lights.

“ Since therefore the passions are the principles of human actions, we must endeavour to manage them so as to retain their vigour, yet keep them under strict command ; we must govern them rather like free subjects than slaves, lest, while we intend to make them obedient, they become abject, and unfit for those great purposes to which they were designed. For my part, I must confess I could never have any regard to that sect of philosophers, who so much insisted upon an absolute indifference and vacancy from all passion ; for it seems to me a thing very inconsistent, for a man to divest himself of humanity, in order to acquire tranquillity of mind ; and to eradicate the very principles of action, because it is possible they may produce ill effects.

“ Your affectionate admirer,

“ T. B.”

Z.

No. 409.—THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1712.

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————— *Musæo contingere cuncta lepore.*

LUCR. LIB. i. VER. 933.

To grace each subject with enliv'ning wit.

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GRATIAN\* very often recommends “the fine taste” as the utmost perfection of an accomplished man.

As this word arises very often in conversation, I shall endeavour to give some account of it, and to lay down rules how we may know whether we are possessed of it, and how we may acquire that fine taste of writing, which is so much talked of among the polite world.

Most languages make use of this metaphor, to express that faculty of the mind which distinguishes all the most concealed faults and nicest perfections in writing. We may be sure this metaphor would not have been so general in all tongues, had there not been a very great conformity between that mental taste, which is the subject of this paper, and that sensitive taste, which gives us a relish of every different flavour that affects the palate. Accordingly we find, there are as many degrees of refinement in the

\* See No. 293 and 379.



intellectual faculty, as in the sense which is marked out by this common denomination.

I knew a person who possessed the one in so great a perfection, that after having tasted ten different kinds of tea, he would distinguish, without seeing the colour of it, the particular sort which was offered him; and not only so, but any two sorts of them that were mixed together in an equal proportion; nay, he has carried the experiment so far, as, upon tasting the composition of three different sorts, to name the parcels from whence the several ingredients were taken. A man of a fine taste in writing will discern, after the same manner, not only the general beauties and imperfections of an author, but discover the several ways of thinking and expressing himself, which diversify him from all other authors, with the several foreign infusions of thought and language, and the particular authors from whom they were borrowed.

After having thus far explained what is generally meant by a fine taste in writing, and shown the propriety of the metaphor which is used on this occasion, I think I may define it to be “that faculty of the soul, which discerns the beauties of an author with pleasure, and the imperfections with dislike.” If a man would know whether he is possessed of this faculty, I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages and coun-



tries, or those works among the moderns which have the sanction of the politer part of our contemporaries. If, upon the perusal of such writings, he does not find himself delighted in an extraordinary manner, or if, upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, not (as is too usual among tasteless readers) that the author wants those perfections which have been admired in him, but that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them.

He should, in the second place, be very careful to observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections, or, if I may be allowed to call them so, the specific qualities of the author whom he peruses ; whether he is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, with Sallust for his entering into those internal principles of action which arise from the characters and manners of the persons he describes, or with Tacitus for his displaying those outward motives of safety and interest, which give birth to the whole series of transactions which he relates.

He may likewise consider, how differently he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a person of an ordinary genius ; for there is as much difference in apprehending a thought clothed in Cicero's lan-

guage, and that of a common author, as in seeing an object by the light of a taper, or by the light of the sun. It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquirement of such a taste as that I am here speaking of. The faculty must in some degree be born with us, and it very often happens, that those who have other qualities in perfection are wholly void of this. One of the most eminent mathematicians of the age has assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil, was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map; as I question not but many a modern compiler of history would be delighted with little more in that divine author than the bare matters of fact.

But, notwithstanding this faculty must in some measure be born with us, there are several methods for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain, and of little use to the person that possesses it. The most natural method for this purpose is, to be conversant among the writings of the most polite authors. A man who has any relish for fine writing, either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions, from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him; besides that he naturally wears himself into the same manner of speaking and thinking.

Conversation with men of a polite genius is another method for improving our natural taste. It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts

to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of lights. Every man, besides those general observations which are to be made upon an author, forms several reflections that are peculiar to his own manner of thinking ; so that conversation will naturally furnish us with hints which we did not attend to, and make us enjoy other men's parts and reflections as well as our own. This is the best reason I can give for the observation which several have made, that men of great genius in the same way of writing seldom rise up singly, but at certain periods of time appear together and in a body ; as they did at Rome in the reign of Augustus, and in Greece about the age of Socrates. I cannot think that Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, la Fontaine, Bruyere, Bossu, or the Daciers, would have written so well as they have done, had they not been friends and contemporaries.

It is likewise necessary for a man who would form to himself a finished taste of good writing, to be well versed in the works of the best critics both ancient and modern. I must confess that I could wish there were authors of this kind, who beside the mechanical rules, which a man of very little taste may discourse upon, would enter into the very spirit and soul of fine writing, and show us the several sources of that pleasure which rises in the mind upon the perusal of a noble work. Thus although in poc-

try it be absolutely necessary that the unities of time, place, and action, with other points of the same nature, should be thoroughly explained and understood; there is still something more essential to the art, something that elevates and astonishes the fancy, and gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critics besides Longinus have considered.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits, which have no manner of influence either for the bettering or enlarging the mind of him who reads them, and have been carefully avoided by the greatest writers, both among the ancients and moderns. I have endeavoured, in several of my speculations, to banish this gothic taste which has taken possession among us. I entertained the town for a week together with an essay upon wit,\* in which I endeavoured to detect several of those false kinds which have been admired in the different ages of the world, and at the same time to show wherein the nature of true wit consists. I afterwards gave an instance of the great force which lies in a natural simplicity of thought to affect the mind of the reader, from such vulgar pieces as have little else besides this single qualification to recommend them. I have likewise examined the works of the greatest poet which our nation, or perhaps any other,

\* See No. 58-63.



has produced, and particularized most of those rational and manly beauties which gave a value to that divine work.\* I shall next Saturday enter upon an essay on “The Pleasures of the Imagination,” which, though it shall consider the subject at large, will perhaps suggest to the reader what it is that gives a beauty to many passages of the finest writers both in prose and verse. As an undertaking of this nature is entirely new, I question not but it will be received with candour.

ADDISON.

O.

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No. 410.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1712.

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————— *Dum foris sunt, nihil videtur mundius,  
Nec magis compositum quidquam, nec magis elegans:  
Quæ, cum amatore suo cum cœnant, liguriunt.  
Harum videre ingluviem, sordes, inopiam,  
Quàm inhonestæ solæ sint domi, atquæ avidæ cibi,  
Quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent:  
Nosse omnia hæc, salus est adolescentulis.*

TER. EUN. ACT. V. SC. 4.

When they are abroad, nothing is so clean, and nicely dressed; and when at supper with a gallant, they do but piddle, and pick the choicest bits; but, to see their nastiness and poverty at home, their gluttony, and how they devour black crusts dipped in yesterday's broth, is a perfect antidote against wenching.

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WILL HONEYCOMB, who disguises his present decay by visiting the wenches of the town

\* See the critique upon Milton, No. 267, and the subsequent Saturday papers.



only by way of humour, told us, that the last rainy night he, with Sir Roger de Coverley, was driven into the Temple cloister, whither had escaped also a lady most exactly dressed from head to foot. Will made no scruple to acquaint us, that she saluted him very familiarly by his name, and turning immediately to the knight, she said, she supposed that was his good friend Sir Roger de Coverley; upon which nothing less could follow than Sir Roger's approach to salutation, with "Madam, the same at your service." She was dressed in a black tabby mantua and petticoat, without ribbons; her linen striped muslin, and in the whole an agreeable second mourning; decent dresses being often affected by the creatures of the town, at once consulting cheapness, and the pretension to modesty. She went on with a familiar easy air, "Your friend, Mr. Honeycomb, is a little surprised to see a woman here alone and unattended; but I dismissed my coach at the gate, and tripped it down to my counsel's chambers: for lawyers' fees take up too much of a small disputed jointure to admit any other expences but mere necessaries." Mr. Honeycomb begged they might have the honour of setting her down, for Sir Roger's servant was gone to call a coach. In the interim the footman returned, with "no coach to be had;" and there appeared nothing to be done but trusting herself with Mr. Honeycomb and

his friend, to wait at the tavern at the gate for a coach, or to be subjected to all the impertinence she must meet with in that public place. Mr. Honeycomb being a man of honour, determined the choice of the first; and Sir Roger, as the better man, took the lady by the hand, leading her through all the shower, covering her with his hat, and gallanting a familiar acquaintance through rows of young fellows, who winked at Sukey in the state she marched off, Will Honeycomb bringing up the rear.

Much importunity prevailed upon the fair one to admit of a collation; where, after declaring she had no stomach, and having eaten a couple of chickens, devoured a truss of salad, and drank a full bottle to her share, she sung the Old Man's Wish\* to Sir Roger. The knight left the room for some time after supper, and writ the following billet, which he conveyed to Sukey, and Sukey to her friend Will Honeycomb. Will has given it to Sir Andrew Freeport, who read it last night to the club.

“MADAM,

“I AM not so mere a country gentleman, but I can guess at the law-business you had at the Temple. If you would go down to the country, and leave off all your vanities but your

\* See Songs, and other Poems, by Alexander Brome, 8vo. 1664, Song xxvii.—It may be imagined, by what followed, that the song was not of the most chaste description.

singing, let me know at my lodgings in Bow-street, Covent-garden, and you shall be encouraged by

“ Your humble servant,  
“ ROGER DE COVERLEY.”

My good friend could not well stand the raillery which was rising upon him; but, to put a stop to it, I delivered Will Honeycomb the following letter, and desired him to read it to the board:---

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ HAVING seen a translation of one of the chapters in the Canticles into English verse, inserted among your late papers,\* I have ventured to send you the seventh chapter of the Proverbs in a poetical dress. If you think it worthy appearing among your speculations, it will be a sufficient reward for the trouble of

“ Your constant reader,  
“ A. B.”

“ My son, th’ instruction that my words impart,  
Grave on the living tablet of thy heart;  
And all the wholesome precepts that I give,  
Observe with strictest reverence, and live.

“ Let all thy homage be to Wisdom paid,  
Seek her protection, and implore her aid;  
That she may keep thy soul from harm secure,  
And turn thy footsteps from the harlot’s door,

\* No. 388.

Who with curs'd charms lures the unwary in,  
And soothes with flattery their souls to sin.

“ Once from my window as I cast mine eye  
On those that pass'd in giddy numbers by,  
A youth among the foolish youths I spy'd,  
Who took not sacred Wisdom for his guide.

“ Just as the sun withdrew his cooler light,  
And evening soft led on the shades of night,  
He stole in covert twilight to his fate,  
And pass'd the corner near the harlot's gate !  
When lo, a woman comes ! ——

Loose her attire, and such her glaring dress,  
As haply did the harlot's mind express :  
Subtle she is, and practis'd in the arts  
By which the wanton conquer heedless hearts :  
Stubborn and loud she is ; she hates her home,  
Varying her place and form, she loves to roam :  
Now she's within, now in the street does stray,  
Now at each corner stands, and waits her prey.  
The youth she seiz'd ; and laying now aside  
All modesty, the female's justest pride,  
She said, with an embrace, ‘ Here at my house  
Peace-offerings are, this day I paid my vows.  
I therefore came abroad to meet my dear,  
And lo, in happy hour, I find thee here.  
My chamber I've adorn'd, and o'er my bed  
Are cov'rings of the richest tap'stry spread ;  
With linen it is deck'd from Egypt brought,  
And carvings by the curious artist wrought :  
It wants no glad perfume Arabia yields  
In all her citron groves, and spicy fields ;  
Here all her store of richest odour meets,  
I'll lay thee in a wilderness of sweets ;  
Whatever to the sense can grateful be  
I have collected there——I want but thee.  
My husband's gone a journey far away,  
Much gold he took abroad, and long will stay,  
He nam'd for his return a distant day.’

“ Upon her tongue did such smooth mischief dwell,  
And from her lips such welcome flatt'ry fell,  
Th' unguarded youth, in silken fetters ty'd,  
Resign'd his reason, and with ease comply'd.

Thus does the ox to his own slaughter go,  
 And thus is senseless of th' impending blow.  
 Thus flies the simple bird into the snare,  
 That skilful fowlers for his life prepare.  
 But let my sons attend. Attend may they  
 Whom youthful vigour may to sin betray;  
 Let them false charmers fly, and guard their hearts  
 Against the wily wanton's pleasing arts;  
 With care direct their steps, nor turn astray  
 To tread the paths of her deceitful way;  
 Lest they too late of her fell power complain,  
 And fall, where many mightier have been slain."

Steelc.

T.

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No. 411.—SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1712.

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PAPER I.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

The perfection of our sight above our other senses. The pleasures of the imagination arise originally from sight. The pleasures of the imagination divided under two heads. The pleasures of the imagination, in some respects, equal to those of the understanding. The extent of the pleasures of the imagination. The advantages a man receives from a relish of these pleasures. In what respect they are preferable to those of the understanding.

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*Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius antè  
 Trita solo : juvat integros accedere fontes,  
 Atque haurire* ———

LUCR. LIB. I. VER. 925.

——— Inspir'd I trace the Muses' seats,  
 Untrodden yet : 'tis sweet to visit first  
 Untouch'd and virgin streams, and quench my thirst.

CREECH.

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OUR sight is the most perfect and most delightful of all our senses : it fills the mind with



the largest variety of ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments. The sense of feeling can, indeed, give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but, at the same time, it is very much straitened and confined in its operations, to the number, bulk, and distance of its particular objects. Our sight seems designed to supply all these defects, and may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of touch, that spreads itself over an infinite multitude of bodies, comprehends the largest figures, and brings into our reach some of the most remote parts of the universe.

It is this sense which furnishes the imagination with its ideas; so that, by “the pleasures of the imagination,” or “fancy,” (which I shall use promiscuously), I here mean such as arise from visible objects, either when we have them actually in our view, or when we call up their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, descriptions, or any the like occasion. We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the sight; but we have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination: for by this faculty a man in a

dungeon is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.

There are few words in the English language which are employed in a more loose and uncircumscribed sense than those of the fancy and the imagination. I therefore thought it necessary to fix and determine the notion of these two words, as I intend to make use of them in the thread of my following speculations, that the reader may conceive rightly what is the subject which I proceed upon. I must therefore desire him to remember, that by “the pleasures of the imagination,” I mean only such pleasures as arise originally from sight, and that I divide these pleasures into two kinds; my design being, first of all, to discourse of those primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceed from such objects as are before our eyes; and, in the next place, to speak of those secondary pleasures of the imagination, which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious.

The pleasures of the imagination, taken in the full extent, are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the under-

standing. The last are, indeed, more preferable, because they are founded on some new knowledge or improvement in the mind of man; yet, it must be confessed, that those of the imagination are as great and as transporting as the other. A beautiful prospect delights the soul, as much as a demonstration; and a description in Homer has charmed more readers than a chapter in Aristotle. Besides, the pleasures of the imagination have this advantage above those of the understanding, that they are more obvious, and more easy to be acquired. It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters. The colours paint themselves on the fancy, with very little attention of thought or application of mind in the beholder. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of any thing we see, and immediately assent to the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

A man of a polite imagination is let into a great many pleasures that the vulgar are not capable of receiving. He can converse with a picture, and find an agreeable companion in a statue. He meets with a secret refreshment in a description, and often feels a greater satisfaction in the prospect of fields and meadows, than another does in the possession. It gives him, indeed, a kind of property in every thing he sees, and makes the most rude uncultivated

parts of nature administer to his pleasures: so that he looks upon the world, as it were, in another light, and discovers in it a multitude of charms, that conceal themselves from the generality of mankind.

There are, indeed, but very few who know how to be idle and innocent, or have a relish of any pleasures that are not criminal; every diversion they take is at the expence of some one virtue or another, and their very first step out of business is into vice or folly. A man should endeavour, therefore, to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he may retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take. Of this nature are those of the imagination, which do not require such a bent of thought as is necessary to our more serious employments, nor, at the same time, suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness, which are apt to accompany our more sensual delights; but, like a gentle exercise to the faculties, awaken them from sloth and idleness, without putting them upon any labour or difficulty.

We might here add, that the pleasures of the fancy are more conducive to health, than those of the understanding, which are worked out by dint of thinking, and attended with too violent a labour of the brain. Delightful scenes, whether in nature, painting, or poetry, have a

kindly influence on the body, as well as the mind; and not only serve to clear and brighten the imagination, but are able to disperse grief and melancholy, and to set the animal spirits in pleasing and agreeable motions. For this reason, Sir Francis Bacon, in his *Essay upon Health*, has not thought it improper to prescribe to his reader a poem or a prospect, where he particularly dissuades him from knotty and subtle disquisitions, and advises him to pursue studies that fill the mind with splendid and illustrious objects, as histories, fables, and contemplations of nature.

I have in this paper, by way of introduction, settled the notion of those pleasures of the imagination which are the subject of my present undertaking, and endeavoured, by several considerations, to recommend to my reader the pursuit of those pleasures. I shall, in my next paper, examine the several sources from whence these pleasures are derived.

ADDISON.

O.





No. 412.—MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1712.

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PAPER II.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

Three sources of all the pleasures of the imagination, in our survey of outward objects. How what is great pleases the imagination. How what is new pleases the imagination. How what is beautiful in our own species pleases the imagination. How what is beautiful in general pleases the imagination. What other accidental causes may contribute to the heightening of those pleasures.

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— *Divisum, sic breve fiet opus.*

MART. EP. lxxxiii. LIB. 4.

The work, divided aptly, shorter grows.

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I SHALL first consider those pleasures of the imagination which arise from the actual view and survey of outward objects: and these, I think, all proceed from the sight of what is great, uncommon, or beautiful. There may, indeed, be something so terrible or offensive, that the horror or loathsomeness of an object may overbear the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty; but still there will be such a mixture of delight in the very disgust it gives us, as any of these three qualifications are most conspicuous and prevailing.

By greatness, I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a

whole view, considered as one entire piece. Such are the prospects of an open champaign country, a vast uncultivated desert, of huge heaps of mountains, high rocks, and precipices, or a wide expanse of water, where we are not struck with the novelty or beauty of the sight, but with that rude kind of magnificence which appears in many of these stupendous works of nature. Our imagination loves to be filled with an object, or to grasp at any thing that is too big for its capacity. We are flung into a pleasing astonishment at such unbounded views, and feel a delightful stillness and amazement in the soul at the apprehensions of them. The mind of man naturally hates every thing that looks like a restraint upon it, and is apt to fancy itself under a sort of confinement, when the sight is pent up in a narrow compass, and shortened on every side by the neighbourhood of walls or mountains. On the contrary, a spacious horizon is an image of liberty, where the eye has room to range abroad, to expatiate at large on the immensity of its views, and to lose itself amidst the variety of objects that offer themselves to its observation. Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy, as the speculations of eternity or infinitude are to the understanding. But if there be a beauty or uncommonness joined with this grandeur, as in a troubled ocean, a heaven adorned with stars and meteors, or a spacious

landscape cut out into rivers, woods, rocks, and meadows, the pleasure still grows upon us, as it arises from more than a single principle.

Every thing that is new or uncommon raises a pleasure in the imagination, because it fills the soul with an agreeable surprise, gratifies its curiosity, and gives it an idea of which it was not before possessed. We are indeed so often conversant with one set of objects, and tired out with so many repeated shows of the same things, that whatever is new or uncommon contributes a little to vary human life, and to divert our minds, for a while, with the strangeness of its appearance. It serves us for a kind of refreshment, and takes off from that satiety we are apt to complain of, in our usual and ordinary entertainments. It is this that bestows charms on a monster, and makes even the imperfections of nature please us. It is this that recommends variety, where the mind is every instant called off to something new, and the attention not suffered to dwell too long, and waste itself on any particular object. It is this, likewise, that improves what is great or beautiful, and makes it afford the mind a double entertainment. Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season of the year pleasant to look upon, but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them, and not yet too much accustomed and familiar to the eye. For

this reason there is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than rivers, jetteaus, or falls of water, where the scene is perpetually shifting and entertaining the sight every moment with something that is new. We are quickly tired with looking upon hills and vallies, where every thing continues fixed and settled in the same place and posture, but find our thoughts a little agitated and relieved at the sight of such objects as are ever in motion, and sliding away from beneath the eye of the beholder.

But there is nothing that makes its way more directly to the soul than beauty, which immediately diffuses a secret satisfaction and complacency through the imagination, and gives a finishing to any thing that is great or uncommon. The very first discovery of it strikes the mind with an inward joy, and spreads a cheerfulness and delight through all its faculties. There is not perhaps any real beauty or deformity more in one piece of matter than another, because we might have been so made, that whatsoever now appears loathsome to us, might have shown itself agreeable ; but we find by experience that there are several modifications of matter which the mind, without any previous consideration, pronounces at first sight beautiful or deformed. Thus we see that every different species of sensible creatures has its different notions of beauty, and that each of them is most affected with the beauties of its own kind.



This is no where more remarkable than in birds of the same shape and proportion, where we often see the mate determined in his courtship by the single grain or tincture of a feather, and never discovering any charms but in the colour of its species.

*“ Scit thalamo servare fidem, sanctasque veretur  
Connubii leges ; non illum in pectore candor  
Sollicitat niveus ; neque prævum accendit amorem  
Splendida lanugo, vel honesta in vertice crista,  
Purpureusve nitor pennarum ; ast agmina latè  
Fæminea explorat cautus, maculasque requirit  
Cognatas, paribusque interlita corpora guttis :  
Ni faceret, pictis sylvam circum undique monstris  
Confusam aspiceres vulgò, partusque biformes,  
Et genus ambiguum, et veneris monumenta nefandæ.*

*“ Hinc merula in nigro se oblectat nigra marito,  
Hinc socium lasciva petit philomela canorum,  
Agnoscitque pares sonitus, hinc noctua tetram  
Canitiem alarum, et glaucos miratur ocellos.  
Nempe sibi semper constat, crescitque quotannis  
Lucida progenies, castos confessa parentes ;  
Dum virides inter saltus lucosque sonoros  
Vere novo exultat, plumasque decora juventus  
Explicat ad solem patriisque coloribus ardet.”*

“ The feather'd husband, to his partner true,  
Preserves connubial rites inviolate.  
With cold indifference every charm he seems,  
The milky whiteness of the stately neck,  
The shining down, proud crest, and purple wings :  
But cautious with a searching eye explores  
The female tribes, his proper mate to find,  
With kindred colours mark'd : did he not so,  
The grove with painted monsters would abound,  
Th' ambiguous product of unnatural love.  
The blackbird hence selects her sooty spouse ;  
The nightingale, her musical compeer,  
Lur'd by the well-known voice : the bird of night,



Smit with his dusky wings and greenish eyes,  
Wooes his dun paramour. The beauteous race  
Speak the chaste loves of their progenitors ;  
When, by the spring invited, they exult  
In woods and fields, and to the sun unfold  
Their plumes, that with paternal colours glow.”

There is a second kind of beauty that we find in the several products of art and nature, which does not work in the imagination with that warmth and violence as the beauty that appears in our proper species, but it is apt however to raise in us a secret delight, and a kind of fondness for the places or objects in which we discover it. This consists either in the gaiety or variety of colours, in the symmetry and proportion of parts, in the arrangement and disposition of bodies, or in a just mixture and concurrence of all together. Among these several kinds of beauty the eye takes most delight in colours. We no where meet with a more glorious or pleasing show in nature, than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different stains of light that show themselves in clouds of a different situation. For this reason we find the poets, who are always addressing themselves to the imagination, borrowing more of their epithets from colours than from any other topic.

As the fancy delights in every thing that is great, strange, or beautiful, and is still more

pleased the more it finds of these perfections in the same object, so it is capable of receiving a new satisfaction by the assistance of another sense. Thus any continued sound, as the music of birds, or a fall of water, awakens every moment the mind of the beholder, and makes him more attentive to the several beauties of the place that lie before him. Thus if there arises a fragrancy of smells or perfumes, they heighten the pleasures of the imagination, and make even the colours and verdure of the landscape appear more agreeable; for the ideas of both senses recommend each other, and are pleasanter together, than when they enter the mind separately; as the different colours of a picture, when they are well disposed, set off one another, and receive an additional beauty from the advantage of their situation.

Addison.

O.

No. 413.—TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1712.

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PAPER III.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

Why the necessary cause of our being pleased with what is great, new, or beautiful, unknown. Why the final cause more known and more useful. The final cause of our being pleased with what is new. The final cause of our being pleased with what is beautiful in our own species. The final cause of our being pleased with what is beautiful in general.

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— *Causa latet, vis est notissima* —

OVID. METAM. l. iv. VER. 207.

The cause is secret, but th' effect is known.

ADDISON.

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THOUGH in yesterday's paper we considered how every thing that is great, new, or beautiful, is apt to affect the imagination with pleasure, we must own that it is impossible for us to assign the necessary cause of this pleasure, because we know neither the nature of an idea, nor the substance of a human soul, which might help us to discover the conformity or disagreeableness of the one to the other ; and therefore, for want of such a light, all that we can do in speculations of this kind, is to reflect on those operations of the soul that are most agreeable, and to range, under their proper heads, what is

pleasing or displeasing to the mind, without being able to trace out the several necessary and efficient causes from whence the pleasure or displeasure arises.

Final causes lie more bare and open to our observation, as there are often a greater variety that belong to the same effect ; and these, though they are not altogether so satisfactory, are generally more useful than the other, as they give us greater occasion of admiring the goodness and wisdom of the first Contriver.

One of the final causes of our delight in any thing that is great may be this. The Supreme Author of our being has so formed the soul of man, that nothing but himself can be its last, adequate, and proper happiness. Because, therefore, a great part of our happiness must arise from the contemplation of his being, that he might give our souls a just relish of such a contemplation, he has made them naturally delight in the apprehension of what is great or unlimited. Our admiration, which is a very pleasing motion of the mind, immediately rises at the consideration of any object that takes up a great deal of room in the fancy, and by consequence, will improve into the highest pitch of astonishment and devotion when we contemplate his nature, that is neither circumscribed by time nor place, nor to be comprehended by the largest capacity of a created being.

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea

of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the pursuit after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation ; for every new idea brings such a pleasure along with it, as rewards any pains we have taken in its acquisition, and consequently serves as a motive to put us upon fresh discoveries.

He has made every thing that is beautiful in our own species pleasant, that all creatures might be tempted to multiply their kind, and fill the world with inhabitants ; for it is very remarkable, that wherever nature is crossed in the production of a monster (the result of any unnatural mixture), the breed is incapable of propagating its likeness, and of founding a new order of creatures ; so that unless all animals were allured by the beauty of their own species, generation would be at an end, and the earth unpeopled.

In the last place, he has made every thing that is beautiful in all other objects pleasant, or rather has made so many objects appear beautiful, that he might render the whole creation more gay and delightful. He has given almost every thing about us the power of raising an agreeable idea in the imagination : so that it is impossible for us to behold his works with coldness or indifference, and to survey so many beauties without a secret satisfaction and complacency. Things would make but a poor ap-



pearance to the eye, if we saw them only in their proper figures and motions : and what reason can we assign for their exciting in us many of those ideas which are different from any thing that exists in the objects themselves (for such are light and colours), were it not to add supernumerary ornaments to the universe, and make it more agreeable to the imagination? We are every where entertained with pleasing shows and apparitions ; we discover imaginary glories in the heavens, and in the earth, and see some of this visionary beauty poured out upon the whole creation ; but what a rough unsightly sketch of nature should we be entertained with, did all her colouring disappear, and the several distinctions of light and shade vanish? In short, our souls are at present delightfully lost and bewildered in a pleasing delusion, and we walk about like the enchanted hero in a romance, who sees beautiful castles, woods, and meadows ; and at the same time hears the warbling of birds, and the purling of streams ; but, upon the finishing of some secret spell, the fantastic scene breaks up, and the disconsolate knight finds himself on a barren heath, or in a solitary desert. It is not improbable that something like this may be the state of the soul after its first separation, in respect of the images it will receive from matter, though indeed the ideas of colours are so pleasing and beautiful in the imagination, that it is possible the soul will not

be deprived of them, but perhaps find them excited by some other occasional cause, as they are at present by the different impressions of the subtle matter on the organ of sight.

I have here supposed that my reader is acquainted with that great modern discovery, which is at present universally acknowledged by all the inquirers into natural philosophy : namely, that light and colours, as apprehended by the imagination, are only ideas in the mind, and not qualities that have any existence in matter. As this is a truth which has been proved incontestibly by many modern philosophers, and is indeed one of the finest speculations in that science, if the English reader would see the notion explained at large, he may find it in the eighth chapter of the second book of Mr. Locke's Essay on Human Understanding.

Addison.

O.

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[*The following Letter from Steele to Addison is here reprinted from the original edition of the Spectator in folio.*]

“ MR. SPECTATOR,                      June 24, 1712.

“ I WOULD not divert the course of your discourses, when you seem bent upon obliging the world with a train of thinking, which, rightly attended to, may render the life of every man

who reads it more easy and happy for the future. The pleasures of the imagination are what bewilder life, when reason and judgment do not interpose; it is therefore a worthy action in you to look carefully into the powers of fancy, that other men, from the knowledge of them, may improve their joys, and allay their griefs, by a just use of that faculty. I say, sir, I would not interrupt you in the progress of this discourse; but if you will do me the favour of inserting this letter in your next paper, you will do some service to the public, though not in so noble a way of obliging, as that of improving their minds. Allow me, sir, to acquaint you with a design (of which I am partly author), though it tends to no greater a good than that of getting money. I should not hope for the favour of a philosopher in this matter, if it were not attempted under all the restrictions which you sages put upon private acquisitions. The first purpose which every good man is to propose to himself, is the service of his prince and country; after that is done, he cannot add to himself, but he must also be beneficial to them. This scheme of gain is not only consistent with that end, but has its very being in subordination to it; for no man can be a gainer here, but at the same time he himself, or some other, must succeed in their dealings with the government. It is called “The

Multiplication Table,” and is so far calculated for the immediate service of her majesty, that the same person who is fortunate in the lottery of the state, may receive yet further advantage in this table. And I am sure nothing can be more pleasing to her gracious temper, than to find out additional methods of increasing their good fortune who adventure any thing in her service, or laying occasions for others to become capable of serving their country who are at present in too low circumstances to exert themselves. The manner of executing the design is, by giving out receipts for half guineas received, which shall entitle the fortunate bearer to certain sums in the table, as is set forth at large in the proposals printed the 23d instant. There is another circumstance in this design which gives me hopes of your favour to it, and that is what Tully advises, to wit, that the benefit is made as diffusive as possible. Every one that has half a guinea is put into the possibility, from that small sum, to raise himself an easy fortune; when these little parcels of wealth are, as it were, thus thrown back again into the redonation of Providence, we are to expect that some who live under hardships or obscurity, may be produced to the world in the figure they deserve by this means. I doubt not but this last argument will have force with you, and I cannot add another to it, but what your

severity will, I fear, very little regard; which is, that I am,

“ Sir, your greatest admirer,

“ RICHARD STEELE.” ]

\* \* \* See the Advertisement at the end of No. 417.

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No. 414.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1712.

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PAPER IV.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

The works of nature more pleasant to the imagination than those of art. The works of nature still more pleasant, the more they resemble those of art. The works of art more pleasant, the more they resemble those of nature. Our English plantations and gardens considered in the foregoing light.

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— — — *Alterius sic*  
*Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amicè.*

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 411.

But mutually they need each other's help.

ROSCOMMON.

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IF we consider the works of nature and art, as they are qualified to entertain the imagination, we shall find the last very defective, in comparison of the former; for though they may sometimes appear as beautiful or strange, they can have nothing in them of that vastness



and immensity, which afford so great an entertainment to the mind of the beholder. The one may be as polite and delicate as the other, but can never show herself so august and magnificent in the design. There is something more bold and masterly in the rough careless strokes of nature, than in the nice touches and embellishments of art. The beauties of the most stately garden or palace lie in a narrow compass, the imagination immediately runs them over, and requires something else to gratify her; but, in the wide fields of nature, the sight wanders up and down without confinement, and is fed with an infinite variety of images, without any certain stint or number. For this reason we always find the poet in love with the country life, where nature appears in the greatest perfection, and furnishes out all those scenes that are most apt to delight the imagination.

“*Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, et fugit urbes.*”

HOR. EP. ii. l. 2. VER. 77.

“—— To grottos and to groves we run,  
To ease and silence, ev’ry muse’s son.”

POPE.

“*Hic secunda quies, et nescia fallere vita,  
Dives opum variarum; hinc latus otia fundis,  
Spelunca, vivique lacus; hinc frigida Tempus,  
Mugitusque bovis, mollesque sub arbore somni.*”

VIRG. GEORG. ii. VER. 467.

“Here easy quiet, a secure retreat,  
A harmless life that knows not how to cheat,

With home-bred plenty the rich owner bless,  
And rural pleasures crown his happiness.  
Unvex'd with quarrels, undisturb'd with noise,  
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys :  
Cool grotts, and living lakes, the flow'ry pride  
Of meads, and streams that through the valley glide ;  
And shady groves that easy sleep invite,  
And, after toilsome days, a sweet repose at night."

DRYDEN.

But though there are several of those wild scenes that are more delightful than any artificial shows ; yet we find the works of nature still more pleasant, the more they resemble those of art : for in this case our pleasure rises from a double principle, from the agreeableness of the objects to the eye, and from their similitude to other objects. We are pleased as well with comparing their beauties, as with surveying them, and can represent them to our minds, either as copies or originals. Hence it is, that we take delight in a prospect which is well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers ; in those accidental landscapes of trees, clouds, and cities, that are sometimes found in the veins of marble, in the curious fret-work of rocks and grottos ; and, in a word, in any thing that hath such a variety or regularity as may seem the effect of design in what we call the works of chance.

If the products of nature rise in value according as they more or less resemble those of

art, we may be sure that artificial works receive a greater advantage from their resemblance of such as are natural; because here the similitude is not only pleasant, but the pattern more perfect. The prettiest landscape I ever saw, was one drawn on the walls of a dark room, which stood opposite on one side to a navigable river, and on the other to a park. The experiment is very common in optics.\* Here you might discover the waves and fluctuations of the water in strong and proper colours, with the picture of a ship entering at one end, and sailing by degrees through the whole piece. On another there appeared the green shadows of trees, waving to and fro with the wind, and herds of deer among them in miniature, leaping about upon the wall. I must confess, the novelty of such a sight may be one occasion of its pleasantness to the imagination; but certainly the chief reason is its near resemblance to nature, as it does not only, like other pictures, give the colour and figure, but the motion of the thing it represents.

We have before observed, that there is generally in nature something more grand and august, than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. When, therefore, we see this imitated in any measure, it gives us a nobler and

\* Alluding to the representations of nature produced by the camera obscura, &c. in a darkened room.

more exalted kind of pleasure, than what we receive from the nicer and more accurate productions of art. On this account our English gardens are not so entertaining to the fancy as those in France and Italy, where we see a large extent of ground covered over with an agreeable mixture of garden and forest, which represents every where an artificial rudeness, much more charming than that neatness and elegance which we meet with in those of our own country. It might, indeed, be of ill consequence to the public, as well as unprofitable to private persons, to alienate so much ground from pasturage and the plough, in many parts of a country that is so well peopled, and cultivated to a far greater advantage. But why may not a whole estate be thrown into a kind of garden by frequent plantations, that may turn as much to the profit as the pleasure of the owner? A marsh overgrown with willows, or a mountain shaded with oaks, are not only more beautiful but more beneficial, than when they lie bare and unadorned. Fields of corn make a pleasant prospect, and if the walks were a little taken care of that lie between them, if the natural embroidery of the meadows were helped and improved by some small additions of art, and the several rows of hedges set off by trees and flowers that the soil was capable of receiving, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions.

Writers who have given us an account of China, tell us the inhabitants of that country laugh at the plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the rule and line; because, they say, any one may place trees in equal rows and uniform figures. They choose rather to show a genius in works of this nature, and therefore always conceal the art by which they direct themselves. They have a word, it seems, in their language, by which they express the particular beauty of a plantation that thus strikes the imagination at first sight, without discovering what it is that has so agreeable an effect. Our British gardeners, on the contrary, instead of humouring nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. Our trees rise in cones, globes, and pyramids. We see the marks of the scissars upon every plant and bush. I do not know whether I am singular in my opinion; but, for my own part, I would rather look upon a tree in all its luxuriance and diffusion of boughs and branches, than when it is thus cut and trimmed into a mathematical figure; and cannot but fancy, that an orchard in flower looks infinitely more delightful, than all the little labyrinths of the most finished parterre. But, as our great modellers of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of, it is very natural for them to tear up all the beautiful plantations of fruit-trees, and contrive a plan that may most turn to their



own profit, in taking off their evergreens, and the like moveable plants, with which their shops are plentifully stocked.

Addison.

O.

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No. 415.—THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1712.

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PART V.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

Of architecture, as it affects the imagination. Greatness in architecture relates either to the bulk or to the manner. Greatness of bulk in the ancient oriental buildings. The ancient accounts of these buildings confirmed, 1. From the advantages for raising such works, in the first ages of the world, and in the eastern climates; 2. From several of them which are still extant. Instances how greatness of manner affects the imagination. A French author's observations on this subject. Why concave and convex figures give a greatness of manner to works of architecture. Every thing that pleases the imagination in architecture, is either great, beautiful, or new.

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*Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem.*

VIRG. GEORG. ii. VER. 155.

Next add our cities of illustrious name,  
Their costly labour, and stupendous frame.

DRYDEN.

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HAVING already shown how the fancy is affected by the works of nature, and afterwards considered in general both the works of nature and of art, how they mutually assist and complete each other in forming such scenes and

prospects as are most apt to delight the mind of the beholder, I shall in this paper throw together some reflections on that particular art, which has a more immediate tendency than any other, to produce those primary pleasures of the imagination, which have hitherto been the subject of this discourse. The art I mean is that of architecture, which I shall consider only with regard to the light in which the foregoing speculations have placed it, without entering into those rules and maxims which the great masters of architecture have laid down, and explained at large in numberless treatises upon that subject.

Greatness, in the words of architecture, may be considered as relating to the bulk and body of the structure, or to the manner in which it is built. As for the first, we find the ancients, especially among the eastern nations of the world, infinitely superior to the moderns.

Not to mention the tower of Babel, of which an old author says, there were the foundations to be seen in his time, which looked like a spacious mountain; what could be more noble than the walls of Babylon, its hanging gardens, and its temple to Jupiter Belus, that rose a mile high by eight several stories, each story a furlong in height, and on the top of which was the Babylonian observatory? I might here, likewise, take notice of the huge rock that was cut into the figure of Semiramus, with the smaller

rocks that lay by it in the shape of tributary kings: the prodigious bason, or artificial lake, which took in the whole Euphrates, till such time as a new canal was formed for its reception, with the several trenches through which that river was conveyed. I know there are persons who look upon some of these wonders of art as fabulous; but I cannot find any ground for such a suspicion: unless it be that we have no such works among us at present. There were indeed many greater advantages for building in those times, and in that part of the world, than have been met with ever since. The earth was extremely fruitful; men lived generally on pasturage, which requires a much smaller number of hands than agriculture. There were few trades to employ the busy part of mankind, and fewer arts and sciences to give work to men of speculative tempers; and, what is more than all the rest, the prince was absolute; so that, when he went to war, he put himself at the head of a whole people; as we find Semiramis leading her three millions to the field, and yet overpowered by the number of her enemies. It is no wonder, therefore, when she was at peace, and turned her thoughts on building, that she could accomplish such great works, with such a prodigious multitude of labourers; besides that, in her climate there was small interruption of frost and winters, which make the northern workmen lie half the year idle. I might men-

tion too, among the benefits of the climate, what historians say of the earth, that it sweated out a bitumen or natural kind of mortar, which is doubtless the same with that mentioned in holy writ, as contributing to the structure of Babel : “Slime they used instead of mortar.”

In Egypt we still see their pyramids, which answer to the descriptions that have been made of them ; and I question not but a traveller might find out some remains of the labyrinth that covered a whole province, and had a hundred temples disposed among its several quarters and divisions.

The wall of China is one of these eastern pieces of magnificence, which makes a figure even in the map of the world, although an account of it would have been thought fabulous, were not the wall itself still extant.

We are obliged to devotion for the noblest buildings that have adorned the several countries of the world. It is this which has set men at work on temples and public places of worship, not only that they might, by the magnificence of the building, invite the Deity to reside within it, but that such stupendous works might at the same time open the mind to vast conceptions, and fit it to converse with the divinity of the place. For every thing that is majestic imprints an awfulness and reverence on the mind of the beholder, and strikes in with the natural greatness of the soul.

In the second place we are to consider greatness of manner in architecture, which has such force upon the imagination, that a small building, where it appears, shall give the mind nobler ideas than one of twenty times the bulk, where the manner is ordinary or little. Thus, perhaps, a man would have been more astonished with a majestic air that appeared in one of Lysippus's statues of Alexander, though no bigger than the life, than he might have been with mount Athos, had it been cut into the figure of the hero, according to the proposal of Phidias,\* with a river in one hand, and a city in the other.

Let any one reflect on the disposition of mind he finds in himself, at his first entrance into the Pantheon at Rome, and how the imagination is filled with something great and amazing; and, at the same time, consider how little, in proportion, he is affected with the inside of a gothic cathedral, though it be five times larger than the other; which can arise from nothing else but the greatness of the manner in one, and the meanness in the other.

I have seen an observation upon this subject in a French author, which very much pleased me. It is in Monsieur Freart's Parallel of the ancient and modern Architecture. I shall give it the reader with the same terms of art which he has made use of. "I am observing," says

\* Dinocrates.



he, “ a thing which, in my opinion, is very curious ; whence it proceeds, that in the same quantity of superficies, the one manner seems great and magnificent, and the other poor and trifling ; the reason is fine and uncommon. I say then, that to introduce into architecture this grandeur of manner, we ought so to proceed, that the division of the principal members of the order may consist but of few parts, that they be all great, and of a bold and ample relieve, and swelling ; and that the eye beholding nothing little and mean, the imagination may be more vigorously touched and effected with the work that stands before it. For example ; in a cornice, if the gola or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections, if we see none of that ordinary confusion which is the result of those little cavities, quarter rounds of the astragal, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars, which produce no effect in great and massy works, and which very unprofitably take up place to the prejudice of the principal member, it is most certain that this manner will appear solemn and great ; as, on the contrary, that it will have but a poor and mean effect, where there is a redundancy of those smaller ornaments, which divide and scatter the angles of the sight into such a multitude of rays, so pressed together that the whole will appear but a confusion.

Among all the figures of architecture, there are none that have a greater air than the concave and the convex: and we find in all the ancient and modern architecture, as well in the remote parts of China, as in countries nearer home, that round pillars and vaulted roofs make a great part of those buildings which are designed for pomp and magnificence. The reason I take to be, because in these figures we generally see more of the body, than in those of other kinds. There are, indeed, figures of bodies, where the eye may take in two-thirds of the surface; but as in such bodies the sight must split upon several angles, it does not take in one uniform idea, but several ideas of the same kind. Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look upon the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire concavity falls into your eye at once, the sight being as the centre that collects and gathers into it the lines of the whole circumference: in a square pillar, the sight often takes in but a fourth part of the surface; and in a square concave, must move up and down to the different sides, before it is master of all the inward surface. For this reason, the fancy is infinitely more struck with the view of the open air, and skies, that passes through an arch, than what comes through a square, or any other figure. The figure of the rainbow does not contribute less to its magnificence, than the co-

lours to its beauty, as it is very poetically described by the son of Sirach : “ Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it ; very beautiful it is in its brightness ; it encompasses the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High have bended it.”

Having thus spoken of that greatness which effects the mind in architecture, I might next show the pleasure that rises in the imagination from what appears new and beautiful in this art ; but as every beholder has naturally a greater taste of these two perfections in every building which offers itself to his view, than of that which I have hitherto considered, I shall not trouble my reader with any reflections upon it. It is sufficient for my present purpose to observe, that there is nothing in this whole art which pleases the imagination, but as it is great, uncommon, or beautiful.

ADDISON.

O.



## No. 416.—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1712.

## PAPER VI.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

## CONTENTS.

The secondary pleasures of the imagination. The several sources of these pleasures (statuary, painting, description, and music) compared together. The final cause of our receiving pleasure from these several sources. Of descriptions in particular. The power of words over the imagination. Why one reader is more pleased with descriptions than another.

*Quatenus hoc simile est oculis, quod mente videmus.*

LUCR. l. iv. VER. 754.

——— Objects still appear the same  
To mind and eye, in colour and in frame.

CREECH.

I AT first divided the pleasures of the imagination into such as arise from objects that are actually before our eyes, or that once entered in at our eyes, and are afterwards called up into the mind either barely by its own operations, or on occasion of something without us, as statues, or descriptions. We have already considered the first division, and shall therefore enter on the other, which, for distinction sake, I have called “The Secondary Pleasures of the Imagination.” When I say the ideas we receive from statues, descriptions, or such like occasions, are the same that were once actually in our view, it must not be understood that we have once seen the very place, person, or action,

which are carved or described. It is sufficient that we have seen places, persons, or actions in general, which bear a resemblance, or at least some remote analogy, with what we find represented; since it is in the power of the imagination, when it is once stocked with particular ideas, to enlarge, compound, and vary them at her own pleasure.

Among the different kinds of representation, statuary is the most natural, and shows us something *likest* the object that is represented. To make use of a common instance, let one who is born blind take an image in his hands, and trace out with his fingers the different furrows and impressions of the chisel, and he will easily conceive how the shape of a man, or beast, may be represented by it; but should he draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and depressions of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvass, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. Description runs yet farther from the thing it represents than painting; for a picture bears a real resemblance to its original, which letters and syllables are wholly void of. Colours speak all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. For this reason, though men's necessities quickly put them on finding out speech, writing is probably of a later invention than painting; parti-



cularly we are told that in America, when the Spaniards first arrived there, expresses were sent to the Emperor of Mexico in paint, and and the news of his country delineated by the strokes of a pencil, which was a more natural way than that of writing, though at the same time much more imperfect, because it is impossible to draw the little connections of speech, or to give the picture of a conjunction or an adverb. It would be yet more strange to represent visible objects by sounds that have no ideas annexed to them, and to make something like description in music. Yet it is certain, there may be confused imperfect notions of this nature raised in the imagination by an artificial composition of notes; and we find that great masters in the art are able, sometimes, to set their hearers in the heat and hurry of a battle, to overcast their minds with melancholy scenes and apprehensions of deaths and funerals, or to lull them into pleasing dreams of groves and elysiums.

In all these instances, this secondary pleasure of the imagination proceeds from that action of the mind, which compares the ideas arising from the original objects with the ideas we receive from the statue, picture, description, or sound, that represents them. It is impossible for us to give the necessary reason why this operation of the mind is attended with so much pleasure, as I have before observed on the same

occasion ; but we find a great variety of entertainments derived from this single principle : for it is this that only gives us a relish of statuary, painting, and description, but makes us delight in all the actions and arts of mimicry. It is this that makes the several kinds of wit pleasant, which consists, as I have formerly shown, in the affinity of ideas : and we may add, it is this also that raises the little satisfaction we sometimes find in the different sorts of false wit : whether it consists in the affinity of letters, as an anagram, acrostic ; or of syllables, as in doggrel rhimes, echoes ; or of words, as in puns, quibbles ; or of a whole sentence or poem, as wings and altars. The final cause, probably, of annexing pleasure to this operation of the mind, was to quicken and encourage us in our searches after truth, since the distinguishing one thing from another, and the right discerning betwixt our ideas, depends wholly upon our comparing them together, and observing the congruity or disagreement that appears among the several works of nature.

But I shall here confine myself to those pleasures of the imagination, which proceed from ideas raised by words, because most of the observations that agree with descriptions, are equally applicable to painting and statuary.

Words, when well chosen, have so great a force in them, that a description often gives us more lively ideas than the sight of things them-

selves. The reader finds a scene drawn in stronger colours, and painted more to the life in his imagination, by the help of words, than by an actual survey of the scene which they describe. In this case the poet seems to get the better of nature: he takes, indeed, the landscape after her, but gives it more vigorous touches, heightens its beauty, and so enlivens the whole piece, that the images which flow from the objects themselves appear weak and faint, in comparison of those that come from the expressions. The reason, probably, may be, because, in the survey of any object, we have only so much of it painted on the imagination as comes in at the eye; but, in its description, the poet gives us as free a view of it as he pleases, and discovers to us several parts, that either we did not attend to, or that lay out of our sight when we first beheld it. As we look on any object, our idea of it is, perhaps, made up of two or three simple ideas; but when the poet represents it, he may either give us a more complex idea of it, or only raise in us such ideas as are most apt to affect the imagination.

It may be here worth our while to examine how it comes to pass that several readers, who are all acquainted with the same language, and know the meaning of the words they read, should nevertheless have a different relish of the same descriptions. We find one trans-

ported with a passage, which another runs over with coldness and indifference ; or, finding the representation extremely natural, where another can perceive nothing of likeness and conformity. This different taste must proceed either from the perfection of imagination in one more than in another, or from the different ideas that several readers affix to the same words. For, to have a true relish, and form a right judgment of a description, a man should be born with a good imagination, and must have well weighed the force and energy that lie in the several words of a language, so as to be able to distinguish which are most significant and expressive of their proper ideas, and what additional strength and beauty they are capable of receiving from conjunction with others. The fancy must be warm, to retain the print of those images it hath received from outward objects ; and the judgment discerning, to know what expressions are most proper to clothe and adorn them to the best advantage. A man who is deficient in either of these respects, though he may receive the general notion of a description, can never see distinctly all its particular beauties ; as a person with a weak sight may have the confused prospect of a place that lies before him, without entering into its several parts, or discerning the variety of its colours in their full glory and perfection.

No. 417.—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1712.

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PAPER VII.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

How a whole set of ideas hang together, &c. A natural cause assigned for it. How to perfect the imagination of a writer. Who among the ancient poets had this faculty in its greatest perfection. Homer excelled in imagining what is great; Virgil in imagining what is beautiful; Ovid in imagining what is new. Our own countryman Milton very perfect in all three respects.

—◆—

*Quem tu, Melpomene, semel  
Nascentem placido lumine videris,  
Non illum labor Isthmius  
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger, &c.*

*Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile perfluunt,  
Et spissæ nemorum comæ  
Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.*

HOR. OD. iii. l. 4. VER. 1.

At whose blest birth propitious rays  
The Muses shed, on whom they smile,  
No dusty Isthmian game  
Shall stoutest of the ring proclaim,  
Or, to reward his toil,

Wreath ivy crowns, and grace his head with bays, &c.  
But fruitful Tiber's shady groves,  
Its pleasant springs, and purling streams,  
Shall rise a lasting name,  
And set him high on sounding fame  
For Lyric verse.

CREECH.

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WE may observe, that any single circumstance of what we have formerly seen, often



raises up a whole scene of imagery, and awakens numberless ideas that before slept in the imagination ; such a particular smell or colour is able to fill the mind, on a sudden, with the picture of the fields or gardens where we first met with it, and to bring up into view all the variety of images that once attended it. Our imagination takes the hint, and leads us unexpectedly into cities or theatres, plains or meadows. We may further observe, when the fancy thus reflects on the scenes that have passed in it formerly, those which were at first pleasant to behold, appear more so upon reflection, and that the memory heightens the delightfulness of the original. A Cartesian would account for both these instances in the following manner.

The set of ideas which we received from such a prospect or garden, having entered the mind at the same time, have a set of traces belonging to them in the brain, bordering very near upon one another ; when, therefore, any one of these ideas arises in the imagination, and consequently dispatches a flow of animal spirits to its proper trace, these spirits, in the violence of their motion, run not only into the trace to which they were more particularly directed, but into several of those that lie about it. By this means they awaken other ideas of the same set, which immediately determine a new dispatch of spirits that in the same manner open other neighbouring traces, till at last the whole

set of them is blown up, and the whole prospect or garden flourishes in the imagination. But because the pleasure we receive from these places far surmounted, and overcame the little disagreeableness we found in them; for this reason there was at first a wider passage worn in the pleasure traces, and, on the contrary, so narrow a one in those which belonged to the disagreeable ideas, that they were quickly stopped up, and rendered incapable of receiving any animal spirits, and consequently of exciting any unpleasant ideas in the memory.

It would be in vain to inquire, whether the power of imagining things strongly proceeds from any greater perfection in the soul, or from any nicer texture in the brain of one man than of another. But this is certain, that a noble writer should be born with this faculty in its full strength and vigour, so as to be able to receive lively ideas from outward objects, to retain them long, and to range them together, upon occasion, in such figures and representations as are most likely to hit the fancy of the reader. A poet should take as much pains in forming his imagination, as a philosopher in cultivating his understanding. He must gain a due relish of the works of nature, and be thoroughly conversant in the various scenery of a country life.

When he is stored with country images, if he would go beyond pastoral, and the lower kinds

of poetry, he ought to acquaint himself with the pomp and magnificence of courts. He should be very well versed in every thing that is noble and stately in the productions of art, whether it appear in painting or statuary, in the great works of architecture which are in their present glory, or in the ruins of those which flourished in former ages.

Such advantages as these help to open a man's thoughts, and to enlarge his imagination, and will therefore have their influence on all kinds of writing, if the author knows how to make right use of them. And among those of the learned languages who excel in this talent, the most perfect in their several kinds are perhaps Homer, Virgil, and Ovid. The first strikes the imagination wonderfully with what is great, the second with what is beautiful, and the last with what is strange. Reading the *Iliad*, is like travelling through a country uninhabited, where the fancy is entertained with a thousand savage prospects of vast deserts, wide uncultivated marshes, huge forests, misshapen rocks and precipices. On the contrary, the *Æneid* is like a well-ordered garden, where it is impossible to find out any part unadorned, or to cast our eyes upon a single spot that does not produce some beautiful plant or flower. But when we are in the *Metamorphoses*, we are walking on enchanted ground, and see nothing but scenes of magic lying round us.

Homer is in his province, when he is describing a battle or a multitude, a hero or a god. Virgil is never better pleased than when he is in his elysium, or copying out an entertaining picture. Homer's epithets generally mark out what is great; Virgil's, what is agreeable. Nothing can be more magnificent than the figure Jupiter makes in the first Iliad, nor more charming than that of Venus in the first Æneid.

Η' και κυανησιν επ' οφρυσιν νευσε Κρονιων,  
 Αμβροσιαι δ' αρα χαιται επιρρωσαντο ανακτος  
 Κρατος απ' αθανατοιο μεγαν δ' ελελιξεν Ολυμπον.

ILIAD, LIB. i. VER. 528.

“ He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows ;  
 Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod,  
 The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god ;  
 High heav'n with trembling the dread signal took,  
 And all Olympus to the centre shook.”

POPE.

*“ Dixit et advertens roseâ cervice refulsit :  
 Ambrosiaque comæ divinum vertice odorem  
 Spiravere : pedes vestis defluxit ad imos :  
 Et vera incessu patuit dea. ——— ”*

ÆN. i. VER. 406.

“ Thus having said, she turn'd and made appear  
 Her neck refulgent, and disshevell'd hair ;  
 Which, flowing from her shoulders, reach'd the ground,  
 And widely spread ambrosial scents around :  
 In length of train descends her sweeping gown,  
 And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.”

DRYDEN.

Homer's persons are most of them godlike and terrible : Virgil has scarce admitted any into

his poem, who are not beautiful; and has taken particular care to make his hero so.

“ ——— *lumenque juventæ*  
*Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflavit honores.*”

ÆN. i. VER. 594.

“ And gave his rolling eyes a sparkling grace,  
And breath’d a youthful vigour on his face.”

DRYDEN.

In a word, Homer fills his readers with sublime ideas, and, I believe, has raised the imagination of all the good poets that have come after him. I shall only instance Horace, who immediately takes fire at the first hint of any passage in the Iliad or Odyssey, and always rises above himself when he has Homer in his view. Virgil has drawn together, into his *Æneid*, all the pleasing scenes his subject is capable of admitting, and in his *Georgics* has given us a collection of the most delightful landscapes that can be made out of fields and woods, herds of cattle, and swarms of bees.

Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*, has shown us how the imagination may be affected by what is strange. He describes a miracle in every story, and always gives us the sight of some new creature at the end of it. His art consists chiefly in well-timing his description, before the first shape is quite worn off, and the new one perfectly finished; so that he every where entertains us with something we never saw before,



and shows us monster after monster to the end of the *Metamorphoses*.

If I were to name a poet that is a perfect master in all these arts of working on the imagination, I think Milton may pass for one: and if his *Paradise Lost* falls short of the *Æneid* or *Iliad* in this respect, it proceeds rather from the fault of the language in which it is written, than from any defect of genius in the author. So divine a poem in English, is like a stately palace built of brick, where one may see architecture in as great a perfection as in one of marble, though the materials are of a coarser nature. But to consider it only as it regards our present subject; what can be conceived greater than the battle of angels, the majesty of Messiah, the stature and behaviour of Satan and his peers! What more beautiful than Pandæmonium, Paradise, Heaven, Angels, Adam and Eve! What more strange than the creation of the world, the several metamorphoses of the fallen angels, and the surprising adventures their leader meets with in his search after Paradise! No other subject could have furnished a poet with scenes so proper to strike the imagination, as no other poet could have painted those scenes in more strong and lively colours.


Addison.

O.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

*“Whereas the proposal called the Multiplication Table is under an information from the attorney-general ; in humble submission and duty to her majesty the said undertaking is laid down, and attendance is this day given, at the last house on the left hand in Ship-yard, Bartholomew-lane, in order to repay such sums as have been paid in the said table, without deduction.”*

*See the letter annexed to No. 413, and Swift's works, vol. xv. p. 312, 8vo edit. 1801. “Steele was arrested the other day for making a lottery, directly against an act of parliament. He is now under prosecution ; but they think it will be dropped out of pity. I believe he will very soon lose his employment, for he has been mighty impertinent of late in his Spectators ; and I will never offer a word in his behalf.”*



No. 418.—MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1712.

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PAPER VIII.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

Why any thing that is unpleasant to behold pleases the imagination when well described. Why the imagination receives a more exquisite pleasure from the description of what is great, new, or beautiful. The pleasure still heightened, if what is described raises passion in the mind. Disagreeable passions pleasing when raised by apt descriptions. Why terror and grief are pleasing to the mind when excited by description. A particular advantage the writers in poetry and fiction have to please the imagination. What liberties are allowed them.

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*feret et rebus asper amomum.*

VIRG. ECL. iii. VER. 89.

The rugged thorn shall bear the fragrant rose.

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THE pleasures of these secondary views of the imagination are of a wider and more universal nature than those it has when joined with sight; for not only what is great, strange, or beautiful, but any thing that is disagreeable when looked upon, pleases us in an apt description. Here, therefore, we must inquire after a new principle of pleasure, which is nothing else but the action of the mind, which compares the ideas that arise from words, with the ideas that arise from the objects themselves; and why this operation of the mind is attended with so much

pleasure, we have before considered. For this reason, therefore, the description of a dunghill is pleasing to the imagination, if the image be represented to our minds by suitable expressions ; though, perhaps, this may be more properly called the pleasure of the understanding than of the fancy, because we are not so much delighted with the image that is contained in the description, as with the aptness of the description to excite the image.

But if the description of what is little, common, or deformed, be acceptable to the imagination, the description of what is great, surprising, or beautiful, is much more so ; because here we are not only delighted with comparing the representation with the original, but are highly pleased with the original itself. Most readers, I believe, are more charmed with Milton's description of Paradise, than of hell ; they are both, perhaps, equally perfect in their kind ; but, in the one, the brimstone and sulphur are not so refreshing to the imagination, as the beds of flowers and the wilderness of sweets in the other.

There is yet another circumstance which recommends a description more than all the rest ; and that is, if it represents to us such objects as are apt to raise a secret fermentation in the mind of the reader, and to work with violence upon his passions. For, in this case, we are at once warmed and enlightened, so that the plea-

sure becomes more universal, and is several ways qualified to entertain us. Thus in painting, it is pleasant to look on the picture of any face where the resemblance is hit; but the pleasure increases if it be the picture of a face that is beautiful, and is still greater, if the beauty be softened with an air of melancholy or sorrow. The two leading passions which the more serious parts of poetry endeavour to stir up in us, are terror and pity. And here, by the way, one would wonder how it comes to pass that such passions as are very unpleasant at all other times, are very agreeable when excited by proper descriptions. It is not strange, that we should take delight in such passages as are apt to produce hope, joy, admiration, love, or the like emotions, in us, because they never rise in the mind without an inward pleasure which attends them. But how comes it to pass, that we should take delight in being terrified or dejected by a description, when we find so much uneasiness in the fear or grief which we receive from any other occasion?

If we consider, therefore, the nature of this pleasure, we shall find that it does not arise so properly from the description of what is terrible, as from the reflection we make on ourselves at the time of reading it. When we look on such hideous objects, we are not a little pleased to think we are in no danger of them. We consider them, at the same time, as dreadful and



harmless ; so that the more frightful appearance they make, the greater is the pleasure we receive from the sense of our own safety. In short, we look upon the terrors of a description, with the same curiosity and satisfaction that we survey a dead monster.

“ ————— *Informe cadaver*  
*Protrahitur : nequeunt expleri corda tuendo*  
*Terribiles oculos, vultum, villosaque setis*  
*Pectora semiferi atque extinctos faucibus ignes.”*

VIRG. ÆN. viii. VER. 264.

“ ————— They drag him from his den.  
 The wond’ring neighbourhood, with glad surprise,  
 Behold his shagged breast, his giant size,  
 His mouth that flames no more, and his extinguish’d eyes.”

DRYDEN.

It is for the same reason that we are delighted with the reflecting upon dangers that are past, or in looking on a precipice at a distance, which would fill us with a different kind of horror, if we saw it hanging over our heads.

In the like manner, when we read of torments, wounds, deaths, and the like dismal accidents, our pleasure does not flow so properly from the grief which such melancholy descriptions give us, as from the secret comparison which we make between ourselves and the person who suffers. Such representations teach us to set a just value upon our own condition, and make us prize our good fortune, which exempts us from the like calamities.

This is, however, such a kind of pleasure as we are not capable of receiving, when we see a person actually lying under the tortures that we meet with in a description; because, in this case, the object presses too close upon our senses, and bears so hard upon us, that it does not give us time or leisure to reflect on ourselves. Our thoughts are so intent upon the miseries of the sufferer, that we cannot turn them upon our own happiness. Whereas, on the contrary, we consider the misfortunes we read in history or poetry, either as past, or as fictitious; so that the reflection upon ourselves rises in us insensibly, and overbears the sorrow we conceive for the sufferings of the afflicted.

But because the mind of man requires something more perfect in matter than what it finds there, and can never meet with any sight in nature which sufficiently answers its highest ideas of pleasantness; or, in other words, because the imagination can fancy to itself things more great, strange, or beautiful, than the eye ever saw, and is still sensible of some defect in what it has seen; on this account it is the part of a poet to humour the imagination in our own notions, by mending and perfecting nature where he describes a reality, and by adding greater beauties than are put together in nature, where he describes a fiction.

He is not obliged to attend her in the slow

advances which she makes from one season to another, or to observe her conduct in the successive production of plants and flowers. He may draw into his description all the beauties of the spring and autumn, and make the whole year contribute something to render it the more agreeable. His rose-trees, woodbines, and jessamines, may flower together, and his beds be covered at the same time with lilies, violets, and amaranths. His soil is not restrained to any particular set of plants, but is proper either for oaks or myrtles, and adapts itself to the products of every climate. Oranges may grow wild in it; myrrh may be met with in every hedge; and if he thinks it proper to have a grove of spices, he can quickly command sun enough to raise it. If all this will not furnish out an agreeable scene, he can make several new species of flowers, with richer scents and higher colours than any that grow in the gardens of nature. His concerts of birds may be as full and harmonious, and his woods as thick and gloomy, as he pleases. He is at no more expence in a long vista than a short one, and can as easily throw his cascades from a precipice of half a mile high, as from one of twenty yards. He has his choice of the winds, and can turn the course of his rivers in all the variety of meanders, that are most delightful to the reader's imagination. In a word, he has the modelling of nature in his own hands, and may

give her what charms he pleases, provided he does not reform her too much, and run into absurdities by endeavouring to excel.

Addison.

O.

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No. 419.—TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1712.

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PAPER IX.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

Of that kind of poetry which Mr. Dryden calls “The Fairy Way of Writing.” How a poet should be qualified for it. The pleasures of the imagination that arise from it. In this respect why the moderns excel the ancients. Why the English excel the moderns. Who the best among the English. Of emblematical persons.

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*mentis gratissimus error.*

HOR. EP. ii. l. 2. VER. 140.

In pleasing error lost, and charmingly deceiv'd.

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THERE is a kind of writing, wherein the poet quite loses sight of nature, and entertains his reader's imagination with the characters and actions of such persons as have many of them no existence, but what he bestows on them. Such are fairies, witches, magicians, demons, and departed spirits. This Mr. Dryden calls “the fairy way of writing,” which is indeed more difficult than any other that depends on the poet's fancy, because he has no pattern to follow in it, and must work altogether out of his own invention.

There is a very odd turn of thought required for this sort of writing ; and it is impossible for a poet to succeed in it, who has not a particular cast of fancy, and an imagination naturally fruitful and superstitious. Besides this, he ought to be very well versed in legends and fables, antiquated romances, and the traditions of nurses and old women, that he may fall in with our natural prejudices, and humour those notions which we have imbibed in our infancy. For otherwise he will be apt to make his fairies talk like people of his own species, and not like other sets of beings, who converse with different objects, and think in a different manner from that of mankind.

*“ Sylvis deducti caveant, me judice, fauni,  
Ne velut innati triviis, ac penè forenses,  
Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus ——— ”*

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 244.

A satyr, that comes staring from the woods,  
Must not at first speak like an orator.

ROSCOMMON.

I do not say, with Mr. Bays in the Rehearsal, that spirits must not be confined to speak sense ; but it is certain their sense ought to be a little discoloured, that it may seem particular, and proper to the person and condition of the speaker.

These descriptions raise a pleasing kind of horror in the mind of the reader, and amuse his imagination with the strangeness and novelty of



the persons who are represented in them. They bring up into our memory the stories we have heard in our childhood, and favour those secret terrors and apprehensions to which the mind of man is naturally subject. We are pleased with surveying the different habits and behaviours of foreign countries : how much more must we be delighted and surprised when we are led, as it were, into a new creation, and see the persons and manners of another species ! Men of cold fancies, and philosophical dispositions, object to this kind of poetry, that it has not probability enough to affect the imagination. But to this it may be answered, that we are sure, in general, there are many intellectual beings in the world beside ourselves, and several species of spirits, who are subject to different laws and economies from those of mankind : when we see, therefore, any of these represented naturally, we cannot look upon the representation as altogether impossible ; nay, many are prepossessed with such false opinions, as dispose them to believe these particular delusions ; at least we have all heard so many pleasing relations in favour of them, that we do not care for seeing through the falsehood, and willingly give ourselves up to so agreeable an imposture.

The ancients have not much of this poetry among them ; for, indeed, almost the whole substance of it owes its original to the darkness and superstition of later ages, when pious

frauds were made use of to amuse mankind, and frighten them into a sense of their duty. Our forefathers looked upon nature with more reverence and horror, before the world was enlightened by learning and philosophy; and loved to astonish themselves with the apprehensions of witchcraft, prodigies, charms, and enchantments. There was not a village in England that had not a ghost in it; the churchyards were all haunted; every large common had a circle of fairies belonging to it; and there was scarce a shepherd to be met with who had not seen a spirit. \*

Among all the poets of this kind, our English are much the best, by what I have yet seen; whether it be that we abound with more stories of this nature, or that the genius of our country is fitter for this sort of poetry. For the English are naturally fanciful, and very often disposed, by that gloominess and melancholy of temper which is so frequent in our nation, to many wild notions and visions, to which others are not so liable.

Among the English, Shakspeare has incomparably excelled all others. That noble extravagance of fancy, which he had in so great perfection, thoroughly qualified him to touch this weak superstitious part of his reader's imagination; and made him capable of succeeding,

\* See Nos. 110 and 117.

where he had nothing to support him besides the strength of his own genius. There is something so wild, and yet so solemn, in the speeches of his ghosts, fairies, witches, and the like imaginary persons, that we cannot forbear thinking them natural, though we have no rule by which to judge of them, and must confess, if there are such beings in the world, it looks highly probable they should talk and act as he has represented them.

There is another sort of imaginary beings, that we sometimes meet with among the poets, when the author represents any passion, appetite, virtue or vice, under a visible shape, and makes it a person or an actor in his poem. Of this nature are the descriptions of Hunger and Envy in Ovid, of Fame in Virgil, and of Sin and Death in Milton. We find a whole creation of the like shadowy persons in Spenser, who had an admirable talent in representations of this kind. I have discoursed of these emblematical persons in former papers,\* and shall therefore only mention them in this place. Thus we see how many ways poetry addresses itself to the imagination, as it has not only the whole circle of nature for its province, but makes new worlds of its own, shows us persons who are not to be found in being, and represents even

\* See No. 273.

the faculties of the soul, with the several virtues and vices, in a sensible shape and character.

I shall, in my two following papers, consider, in general, how other kinds of writing are qualified to please the imagination; with which I intend to conclude this essay.

ADDISON.

O.

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No. 420.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1712.

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PAPER X.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

CONTENTS.

What authors please the imagination. Who have nothing to do with fiction. How history pleases the imagination. How the authors of the new philosophy please the imagination. The bounds and defects of the imagination. Whether these defects are essential to the imagination.

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— *Quòcunque volent animum auditoris agunto.*

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 100.

And raise men's passions to what height they will.

ROSCOMMON.

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As the writers in poetry and fiction borrow their several materials from outward objects, and join them together at their own pleasure, there are others who are obliged to follow nature more closely, and to take entire scenes out

of her. Such are historians, natural philosophers, travellers, geographers, and, in a word, all who describe visible objects of a real existence.

It is the most agreeable talent of an historian to be able to draw up his armies and fight his battles in proper expressions, to set before our eyes the divisions, cabals, and jealousies of great men, and to lead us step by step into the several actions and events of his history. We love to see the subject unfolding itself by just degrees, and breaking upon us insensibly, that so we may be kept in a pleasing suspense, and have time given us to raise our expectations, and to side with one of the parties concerned in the relation. I confess this shows more the art than the veracity of the historian; but I am only to speak of him as he is qualified to please the imagination. And in this respect Livy has, perhaps, excelled all who went before him, or have written since his time. He describes every thing in so lively a manner, that his whole history is an admirable picture, and touches on such proper circumstances in every story, that his reader becomes a kind of spectator, and feels in himself all the variety of passions which are correspondent to the several parts of the relation.

But among this set of writers there are none who more gratify and enlarge the imagination, than the authors of the new philosophy, whether



we consider their theories of the earth or heavens, the discoveries they have made by glasses, or any other of their contemplations on nature. We are not a little pleased to find every green leaf swarm with millions of animals, that at their largest growth are not visible to the naked eye. There is something very engaging to the fancy, as well as to our reason, in the treatises of metals, minerals, plants, and meteors. But when we survey the whole earth at once, and the several planets that lie within its neighbourhood, we are filled with a pleasing astonishment, to see so many worlds hanging one above another, and sliding round their axles in such an amazing pomp and solemnity. If, after this, we contemplate those wild fields of ether, that reach in height as far as from Saturn to the fixed stars, and run abroad almost to an infinitude, our imagination finds its capacity filled with so immense a prospect, and puts itself upon the stretch to comprehend it. But if we yet rise higher, and consider the fixed stars as so many vast oceans of flame, that are each of them attended with a different set of planets, and still discover new firmaments and new lights that are sunk farther in those unfathomable depths of ether, so as not to be seen by the strongest of our telescopes, we are lost in such a labyrinth of suns and worlds, and confounded with the immensity and magnificence of nature.

Nothing is more pleasant to the fancy, than to enlarge itself by degrees, in its contemplation of the various proportions which its several objects bear to each other, when it compares the body of man to the bulk of the whole earth, the earth to the circle it describes round the sun, that circle to the sphere of the fixed stars, the sphere of the fixed stars to the circuit of the whole creation, the whole creation itself to the infinite space that is every where diffused about it; or when the imagination works downward, and considers the bulk of a human body in respect of an animal a hundred times less than a mite, the particular limbs of such an animal, the different springs which actuate the limbs, the spirits which set these springs a-going, and the proportionable minuteness of these several parts, before they have arrived at their full growth and perfection: but if, after all this, we take the least particle of these animal spirits, and consider its capacity of being wrought into a world that shall contain within those narrow dimensions a heaven and earth, stars and planets, and every different species of living creatures, in the same analogy and proportion they bear to each other in our own universe; such a speculation, by reason of its nicety, appears ridiculous to those who have not turned their thoughts that way, though at the same time it is founded on no less than the evidence of a demonstration. Nay, we may yet carry it farther,

and discover in the smallest particle of this little world, a new inexhausted fund of matter, capable of being spun out into another universe.

I have dwelt the longer on this subject, because I think it may show us the proper limits, as well as the defectiveness of our imagination ; how it is confined to a very small quantity of space, and immediately stopped in its operations, when it endeavours to take in any thing that is very great or very little. Let a man try to conceive the different bulk of an animal, which is twenty, from another which is an hundred times less than a mite, or to compare in his thoughts a length of a thousand diameters of the earth, with that of a million ; and he will quickly find that he had no different measures in his mind, adjusted to such extraordinary degrees of grandeur or minuteness. The understanding, indeed, opens an infinite space on every side of us ; but the imagination, after a few faint efforts, is immediately at a stand, and finds herself swallowed up in the immensity of the void that surrounds it : our reason can pursue a particle of matter through an infinite variety of divisions ; but the fancy soon loses sight of it, and feels in itself a chasm, that wants to be filled with matter of a more sensible bulk. We can neither widen nor contract the faculty to the dimensions of either extreme. The object is too big for our capacity, when we would comprehend the cir-

cumference of a world; and dwindles into nothing, when we endeavour after the idea of an atom.

It is possible this defect of imagination may not be in the soul itself, but as it acts in conjunction with the body. Perhaps there may not be room in the brain for such a variety of impressions, or the animal spirits may be incapable of figuring them in such a manner, as is necessary to excite so very large or very minute ideas. However it be, we may well suppose, that beings of a higher nature very much excel us in this respect, as it is probable the soul of man will be infinitely more perfect hereafter in this faculty, as well as in all the rest; insomuch that, perhaps, the imagination will be able to keep pace with the understanding, and to form in itself distinct ideas of all the different modes and quantities of space.

Addison.

O.

## No. 421.—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1712.

## PAPER XI.—ON THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

## CONTENTS.

How those please the imagination, who treat of subjects abstract from matter, by illusions taken from it. What allusions most pleasing to the imagination. Great writers how faulty in this respect. Of the art of imagining in general. The imagination capable of pain as well as pleasure. In what degree the imagination is capable either of pain or pleasure.

*Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre*

*Flumina gaudebat ; studio minuenta laborem,*

OVID. MET. l. vi. VER. 294.

He sought fresh fountains in a foreign soil ;

The pleasure lessen'd the attending toil.

ADDISON.

THE pleasures of the imagination are not wholly confined to such particular authors as are conversant in material objects, but are often to be met with among the polite masters of morality, criticism, and other speculations abstracted from matter, who, though they do not directly treat of the visible parts of nature, often draw from them their similitudes, metaphors, and allegories. By these allusions, a truth in the understanding is, as it were, reflected by the imagination ; we are able to see something like colour and shape in a notion,



and to discover a scheme of thoughts traced out upon matter. And here the mind receives a great deal of satisfaction, and has two of its faculties gratified at the same time, while the fancy is busy in copying after the understanding, and transcribing ideas out of the intellectual world into the material.

The great art of a writer shows itself in the choice of pleasing allusions, which are generally to be taken from the great or beautiful works of art or nature; for though whatever is new or uncommon is apt to delight the imagination, the chief design of an allusion being to illustrate and explain the passages of an author, it should be always borrowed from what is more known and common, than the passages which are to be explained.

Allegories, when well chosen, are like so many tracts of light in a discourse, that make every thing about them clear and beautiful. A noble metaphor, when it is placed to an advantage, casts a kind of glory round it, and darts a lustre through a whole sentence. These different kinds of allusion are but so many different manners of similitude; and, that they may please the imagination, the likeness ought to be very exact, or very agreeable, as we love to see a picture where the resemblance is just, or the posture and air graceful. But we often find eminent writers very faulty in this respect: great scholars are apt to fetch their compari-

sons and allusions from the sciences in which they are most conversant, so that a man may see the compass of their learning in a treatise on the most indifferent subject. I have read a discourse upon love, which none but a profound chymist could understand; and have heard many a sermon that should only have been preached before a congregation of Cartesians. On the contrary, your men of business usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar. They are for drawing the reader into a game of chess or tennis, or for leading him from shop to shop, in the cant of particular trades and employments. It is certain, there may be found an infinite variety of very agreeable allusions in both these kinds; but, for the generality, the most entertaining ones lie in the works of nature, which are obvious to all capacities, and more delightful than what is to be found in arts and sciences.

It is this talent of affecting the imagination, that gives an embellishment to good sense, and makes one man's compositions more agreeable than another's. It sets off all writings in general, but is the very life and highest perfection of poetry, where it shines in an eminent degree; it has preserved several poems for many ages, that have nothing else to recommend them; and where all the other beauties are present, the work appears dry and insipid, if this single one be wanting. It has something in it

like creation. It bestows a kind of existence, and draws up to the reader's views several objects which are not to be found in being. It makes additions to nature, and gives greater variety to God's works. In a word, it is able to beautify and adorn the most illustrious scenes in the universe, or to fill the mind with more glorious shows and apparitions, than can be found in any part of it.

We have now discovered the several originals of those pleasures that gratify the fancy; and here, perhaps, it would not be very difficult to cast under their proper heads those contrary objects, which are apt to fill it with distaste and terror; for the imagination is as liable to pain as pleasure. When the brain is hurt by any accident, or the mind disordered by dreams or sickness, the fancy is overrun with wild dismal ideas, and terrified with a thousand hideous monsters of its own framing.

*“Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,  
Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas :  
Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes,  
Armatum facibus matrem et serpentibus atris  
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine diræ.”*

VIRG. ÆN. IV. VER. 469.

“ Like Pentheus, when distracted with his fear,  
He saw two suns, and double Thebes appear :  
Or mad Orestes, when his mother's ghost  
Full in his face infernal torches tost,

And shook her snaky locks : he shuns the sight,  
Flies o'er the stage, surpris'd with mortal fright ;  
The furies guard the door, and intercept his flight."

DRYDEN.

There is not a sight in nature so mortifying as that of a distracted person, when his imagination is troubled, and his whole soul disordered and confused. Babylon in ruins is not so melancholy a spectacle. But to quit so disagreeable a subject. I shall only consider, by way of conclusion, what an infinite advantage this faculty gives an Almighty Being over the soul of man, and how great a measure of happiness or misery we are capable of receiving from the imagination only.

We have already seen the influence that one man has over the fancy of another, and with what ease he conveys into it a variety of imagery : how great a power then may we suppose lodged in him, who knows all the ways of affecting the imagination, who can infuse what ideas he pleases, and fill those ideas with terror and delight to what degree he thinks fit ! He can excite images in the mind without the help of words, and make scenes rise up before us, and seem present to the eye, without the assistance of bodies or exterior objects. He can transport the imagination with such beautiful and glorious visions, as cannot possibly enter into our present conceptions, or haunt it with such



ghastly spectres and apparitions, as would make us hope annihilation, and think existence no better than a curse. In short, he can so exquisitely ravish or torture the soul through this single faculty, as might suffice to make the whole heaven or hell of any finite being.

ADDISON.

O.

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No. 422.—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1712.

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*Hæc scripsi non otii abundantia, sed amoris erga te.*

TULL. EPIST.

I have written this, not out of the abundance of leisure, but of my affection towards you.

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I do not know any thing which gives greater disturbance to conversation, than the false notion some people have of raillery. It ought, certainly, to be the first point to be aimed at in society, to gain the good will of those with whom you converse: the way to that is, to show you are well inclined towards them: what then can be more absurd than to set up for being extremely sharp and biting, as the term is, in your expressions to your familiars? A man who has no good quality but courage, is in a very ill way towards making an agreeable figure in the world, because that which he has superior to other people cannot be exerted, without raising himself an enemy. Your gentleman of a sati-



rical vein is in the like condition. To say a thing which perplexes the heart of him you speak to, or brings blushes into his face, is a degree of murder ; and it is, I think, an unpardonable offence to show a man you do not care whether he is pleased or displeased. But won't you then take a jest?---Yes ; but pray let it be a jest. It is no jest to put me, who am so unhappy as to have an utter aversion to speaking to more than one man at a time, under a necessity to explain myself in much company, and reducing me to shame and derision, except I perform what my infirmity of silence disables me to do.

Callisthenes has great wit, accompanied with that quality, without which a man can have no wit at all---a sound judgment. This gentleman rallies the best of any man I know, for he forms his ridicule upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him ; to wit, that you are guilty of an excess is something which is in itself laudable. He very well understands what you would be, and needs not fear your anger for declaring you are a little too much that thing. The generous will bear being reproached as lavish, and the valiant as rash, without being provoked to resentment against their monitor. What has been said to be a mark of a good writer, will fall in with the character of a good companion. The good writer makes his reader

better pleased with himself, and the agreeable man makes his friends enjoy themselves, rather than him, while he is in their company. Callisthenes does this with inimitable pleasantry. He whispered a friend the other day, so as to be overheard by a young officer, who gave symptoms of cocking upon the company, "That gentleman has very much of the air of a general officer." The youth immediately put on a composed behaviour, and behaved himself suitably to the conceptions he believed the company had of him. It is to be allowed that Callisthenes will make a man run into impertinent relations, to his own advantage, and express the satisfaction he has in his own dear self till he is very ridiculous ; but, in this case, the man is made a fool by his own consent, and not exposed as such whether he will or no. I take it therefore, that, to make raillery agreeable, a man must either not know he is rallied, or think never the worse of himself if he sees he is.

Acetus is of a quite contrary genius, and is more generally admired than Callisthenes, but not with justice. Acetus has no regard to the modesty or weakness of the person he rallies ; but, if the quality or humility gives him any superiority to the man he would fall upon, he has no mercy on making the onset. He can be pleased to see his best friends out of countenance, while the laugh is loud in his own ap-

plause. His raillery always puts the company into little divisions and separate interests, while that of Callisthenes cements it, and makes every man not only better pleased with himself, but also with all the rest in the conversation.

To rally well, it is absolutely necessary that kindness must run through all you say; and you must ever preserve the character of a friend to support your pretensions to be free with a man. Acetus ought to be banished human society, because he raises his mirth upon giving pain to the person upon whom he is pleasant. Nothing but the malevolence which is too general towards those who excel, could make his company tolerated; but they, with whom he converses, are sure to see some man sacrificed wherever he is admitted; and all the credit he has for wit, is owing to the gratification it gives to other men's ill nature.

Minutius has a wit that conciliates a man's love, at the same time that it is exerted against his faults. He has an art of keeping the person he rallies in countenance, by insinuating that he himself is guilty of the same imperfection. This he does with so much address, that he seems rather to bewail himself, than to fall upon his friend.

It is really monstrous to see how unaccountably it prevails among men, to take the liberty of displeasing each other. One would think sometimes that the contention is, who shall be

most disagreeable. Allusions to past follies, hints which revive what a man has a mind to forget for ever, and desires that all the rest of the world should, are commonly brought forth even in company of men of distinction. They do not thrust with the skill of fencers, but cut up with the barbarity of butchers. It is, methinks, below the character of men of humanity and good manners, to be capable of mirth while there is any one of the company in pain and disorder. They who have the true taste of true conversation, enjoy themselves in communication of each other's excellencies, and not in a triumph over their imperfections. Fortius would have been reckoned a wit, if there had never been a fool in the world: he wants not foils to be a beauty, but has that natural pleasure in observing perfection in others, that his own faults are overlooked out of gratitude by all his acquaintance.

After these several characters of men who succeed or fail in raillery, it may not be amiss to reflect a little further what one takes to be the most agreeable kind of it; and that to me appears when the satire is directed against vice, with an air of contempt of the fault, but no ill will to the criminal. Mr. Congreve's *Doris* is a masterpiece in this kind. It is the character of a woman utterly abandoned; but her impudence, by the finest piece of raillery, is made only generosity.

“ Peculiar therefore is her way,  
 Whether by nature taught,  
 I shall not undertake to say,  
 Or by experience bought ;

“ For who o’ernight obtain’d her grace,  
 She can next day disown,  
 And stare upon the strange man’s face,  
 As one she ne’er had known.

“ So well she can the truth disguise,  
 Such artful wonder frame,  
 The lover or distrusts his eyes,  
 Or thinks ’twas all a dream.

“ Some censure this as lewd or low,  
 Who are to bounty blind ;  
 But to forget what we bestow  
 Bespeaks a noble mind.”

Steele.

T.

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No. 423.—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1712.

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*Nuper idoneus.*

HOR. OD. XXVI. l. 3. VER. 1.

Once fit myself.

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I LOOK upon myself as a kind of guardian to the fair, and am always watchful to observe any thing which concerns their interest. The present paper shall be employed in the service of a very fine young woman ; and the admonitions I give her, may not be unuseful to the rest of her sex. Gloriana shall be the name of the



heroine in to-day's entertainment ; and when I have told you that she is rich, witty, young, and beautiful, you will believe she does not want admirers. She has had, since she came to town, about twenty-five of those lovers who make their addresses by way of jointure and settlement : these come and go with great indifference on both sides ; and as beautiful as she is, a line in a deed has had exception enough against it, to outweigh the lustre of her eyes, the readiness of her understanding, and the merit of her general character. But among the crowd of such cool adorers, she has two who are very assiduous in their attendance. There is something so extraordinary and artful in their manner of application, that I think it but common justice to alarm her in it. I have done it in the following letter :---

“ MADAM,

“ I HAVE for some time taken notice of two gentlemen who attend you in all public places, both of whom have also easy access to you at your own house. The matter is adjusted between them ; and Damon, who so passionately addresses you, has no design upon you ; but Strephon, who seems to be indifferent to you, is the man who is, as they have settled it, to have you. The plot was laid over a bottle of wine ; and Strephon, when he first thought of you, proposed to Damon to be his rival. The

manner of his breaking of it to him, I was so placed at a tavern that I could not avoid hearing. ‘Damon,’ said he, with a deep sigh, ‘I have long languished for that miracle of beauty, Gloriana; and if you will be very stedfastly my rival, I shall certainly obtain her. Do not,’ continued he, ‘be offended at this overture; for I go upon the knowledge of the temper of the woman, rather than any vanity that I should profit by any opposition of your pretensions to those of your humble servant. Gloriana has very good sense, a quick relish of the satisfactions of life, and will not give herself, as the crowd of women do, to the arms of a man to whom she is indifferent. As she is a sensible woman, expressions of rapture and adoration will not move her neither: but he that has her must be the object of her desire, not her pity. The way to this end, I take to be, that a man’s general conduct should be agreeable, without addressing in particular to the woman he loves. Now, sir, if you will be so kind as to sigh and die for Gloriana, I will carry it with great respect towards her, but seem void of any thoughts as a lover. By this means I shall be in the most amiable light of which I am capable; I shall be received with freedom, you with reserve.’ Damon, who has himself no designs of marriage at all, easily fell into the scheme; and you may observe, that wherever you are, Damon appears also. You see he

carries on an unaffected exactness in his dress and manner, and strives always to be the very contrary of Strephon. They have already succeeded so far, that your eyes are ever in search of Strephon, and turn themselves of course from Damon. They meet and compare notes upon your carriage ; and the letter which was brought to you the other day, was a contrivance to mark your resentment. When you saw the billet subscribed Damon, and turned away with a scornful air, and cried ‘impertinence!’ you gave hopes to him that shuns you, without mortifying him that languishes for you.

“ What I am concerned for, madam, is, that in the disposal of your heart, you should know what you are doing, and examine it before it is lost. Strephon contradicts you in discourse with the civility of one who has a value for you, but gives up nothing like one that loves you. This seeming unconcern gives his behaviour the advantage of sincerity, and insensibly obtains your good opinion, by appearing disinterested in the purchase of it. If you watch these correspondents hereafter, you will find that Strephon makes his visit of civility immediately after Damon has tired you with one of love. Though you are very discreet, you will find it no easy matter to escape the toils so well laid, as when one studies to be disagreeable in passion, the other to be pleasing without it. All the turns of your temper are care-

fully watched, and their quick and faithful intelligence gives your lovers irresistible advantage. You will please, madam, to be upon your guard, and take all the necessary precautions against one who is amiable to you before you know he is enamoured.

“ I am, Madam,  
“ Your most obedient servant.”

Strephon makes great progress in this lady's good graces ; for most women being actuated by some little spirit of pride and contradiction, he has the good effects of both those motives by this covert-way of courtship. He received a message yesterday from Damon, in the following words, superscribed “ With speed.”

“ ALL goes well ; she is very angry at me, and I dare say hates me in earnest. It is a good time to visit.  
“ Yours.”

The comparison of Strephon's gaiety to Damon's languishment, strikes her imagination with a prospect of very agreeable hours with such a man as the former, and abhorrence of the insipid prospect with one like the latter. To know when a lady is displeased with another, is to know the best time of advancing yourself. This method of two persons playing into each other's hand is so dangerous, that I cannot tell how a woman could be able to with-

stand such a siege. The condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is irretrievable; for Strephon has had so many opportunities of pleasing without suspicion, that all which is left for her to do is to bring him, now she is advised, to an explanation of his passion, and beginning again, if she can conquer the kind sentiments she has already conceived for him. When one shows himself a creature to be avoided, the other proper to be fled to for succour, they have the whole woman between them, and can occasionally rebound her love and hatred from one to the other, in such a manner, as to keep her at a distance from all the rest of the world, and cast lots for the conquest.

N. B. I have many other secrets which concern the empire of love; but I consider that, while I alarm my women, I instruct my men.

Steele.

T.

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No. 424.—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1712.

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*Est ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.*

HOR. EP. XI. VER. 30.

'Tis not the place disgust or pleasure brings :  
From our own mind our satisfaction springs.

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“MR. SPECTATOR,      *London, June 24.*

“A MAN who has it in his power to choose his own company, would certainly be much to



blame should he not, to the best of his judgment, take such as are of a temper most suitable to his own ; and where that choice is wanting, or where a man is mistaken in his choice, and yet under a necessity of continuing in the same company, it will certainly be his interest to carry himself as easily as possible.

“ In this I am sensible I do but repeat what has been said a thousand times, at which however I think nobody has any title to take exception, but they who never failed to put this in practice. Not to use any longer preface, this being the season of the year in which great numbers of all sorts of people retire from this place of business and pleasure to country solitude, I think it not improper to advise them to take with them as great a stock of good humour as they can ; for though a country life is described as the most pleasant of all others, and though it may in truth be so, yet it is only so to those who know how to enjoy leisure and retirement.

“ As for those who can't live without the constant helps of business or company, let them consider that in the country there is no Exchange, there are no playhouses, no variety of coffee-houses, nor many of those other amusements, which serve here as so many reliefs from the repeated occurrences in their own families ; but that there the greatest part of their time must be spent within themselves, and conse-

quently it behoves them to consider how agreeable it will be to them before they leave this dear town.

“ I remember, Mr. Spectator, we were very well entertained, last year, with the advices you gave us from Sir Roger’s country seat;\* which I the rather mention because it is almost impossible not to live pleasantly, where the master of the family is such a one as you there describe your friend, who cannot therefore (I mean as to his domestic character) be too often recommended to the imitation of others. How amiable is that affability and benevolence with which he treats his neighbours, and every one, even the meanest of his own family; and yet how seldom imitated! Instead of which, we commonly meet with ill-natured expostulations, noise, and chidings-----and this I hinted, because the humour and disposition of the head is what chiefly influences all the other parts of a family.

“ An agreement and kind correspondence between friends and acquaintance is the greatest pleasure of life. This is an undoubted truth; and yet any man who judges from the practice of the world will be almost persuaded to believe the contrary; for how can we suppose people should be so industrious to make themselves uneasy? What can engage them to

\* See No. 107.

entertain and foment jealousies of one another upon every the least occasion? Yet so it is, there are people who (as it should seem) delight in being troublesome and vexatious, who (as Tully speaks) *mirâ sunt alacritate ad litigandum*, “have a certain cheerfulness in wrangling.” And thus it happens, that there are very few families in which there are not feuds and animosities, though it is every one’s interest, there more particularly, to avoid them, because there (as I would willingly hope) no one gives another uneasiness, without feeling some share of it. But I am gone beyond what I designed, and had almost forgot what I chiefly proposed; which was, barely to tell you how hardly we, who pass most of our time in town, dispense with a long vacation in the country, how uneasy we grow to ourselves, and to one another, when our conversation is confined: insomuch that, by Michaelmas, it is odds but we come to downright squabbling, and make as free with one another to our faces, as we do with the rest of the world behind their backs. After I have told you this, I am to desire that you would now and then give us a lesson of good humour, a family piece, which, since we are all very fond of you, I hope may have some influence upon us.

“After these plain observations, give me leave to give you an hint of what a set of company of my acquaintance, who are now gone into the country, and have the use of an absent

nobleman's seat, have settled among themselves, to avoid the inconveniences above mentioned. They are a collection of ten or twelve, of the same good inclination towards each other, but of very different talents and inclinations; from hence they hope, that the variety of their tempers will only create variety of pleasures. But as there always will arise, among the same people, either for want of diversity of objects, or the like causes, a certain satiety, which may grow into ill humour or discontent, there is a large wing of the house which they design to employ in the nature of an infirmary. Whoever says a peevish thing, or acts any thing which betrays a sourness or indisposition to company, is immediately to be conveyed to his chambers in the infirmary; from whence he is not to be relieved, till by his manner of submission, and the sentiments expressed in his petition for that purpose, he appears to the majority of the company to be again fit for society. You are to understand, that all ill-natured words or uneasy gestures are sufficient cause for banishment; speaking impatiently to servants, making a man repeat what he says, or any thing that betrays inattention or dishumour, are also criminal without reprieve. But it is provided, that whoever observes the ill-natured fit coming upon himself, and voluntarily retires, shall be received at his return from the infirmary with the highest marks of esteem. By these and

other wholesome methods, it is expected that, if they cannot cure one another, yet at least they have taken care that the ill humour of one shall not be troublesome to the rest of the company. There are many other rules which the society have established, for the preservation of their ease and tranquillity, the effects of which, with the incidents that arise among them, shall be communicated to you from time to time, for the public good, by,

“ Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ R. O.”

T.

Steele.

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No. 425.—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1712.

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*Frigora mitescunt zephyris ; ver proterit aetas  
Interitura, simul  
Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit ; et mox  
Bruma recurrit iners.*

HOR. OD. vii. l. 4. VER. 9.

The cold grows soft with western gales,  
The summer over spring prevails,  
But yields to autumn's fruitful rain,  
As this to winter storms and hails ;  
Each loss the hasting moon repairs again.

SIR W. TEMPLE.

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“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ THERE is hardly any thing gives me a more sensible delight, than the enjoyment of a



cool still evening, after the uneasiness of a hot sultry day. Such a one I passed not long ago, which made me rejoice when the hour was come for the sun to set, that I might enjoy the freshness of the evening in my garden, which then affords me the pleasantest hours I pass in the whole four-and-twenty. I immediately rose from my couch, and went down into it. You descend at first by twelve stone-steps into a large square divided into four grass-plots, in each of which is a statue of white marble. This is separated from a large parterre by a low wall; and from thence, through a pair of iron-gates, you are led into a long broad walk of the finest turf, set on each side with tall yews, and on either hand bordered by a canal, which on the right divides the walk from a wilderness parted into a variety of alleys and arbours, and on the left form a kind of amphitheatre, which is the receptacle of a great number of oranges and myrtles. The moon shone bright, and seemed then most agreeably to supply the place of the sun, obliging me with as much light as was necessary to discover a thousand pleasing objects, and at the same time divested of all power of heat. The reflection of it in the water, the fanning of the wind rustling on the leaves, the singing of the thrush and nightingale, and the coolness of the walks, all conspired to make me lay aside all displeasing thoughts, and brought me into such a tranquillity of mind, as

is, I believe, the next happiness to that of hereafter. In this sweet retirement I naturally fell into the repetition of some lines out of a poem of Milton's, which he entitles *Il Penseroso*, the ideas of which were exquisitely suited to my present wanderings of thought:---

“ Sweet bird ! that shun'st the noise of folly,  
Most musical ! most melancholy !  
Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,  
I woo to hear thy ev'ning song ;  
And missing thee I walk unseen  
On the dry smooth-shaven green,  
To behold the wand'ring moon,  
Riding near her highest noon,  
Like one that hath been led astray,  
Through the heaven's wide pathless way,  
And oft, as if her head she bow'd,  
Stooping through a fleecy cloud.

“ Then let some strange mysterious dream  
Wave at his wings in airy stream  
Of lively portraiture display'd,  
Softly on my eyelids laid :  
And as I wake, sweet music breathe  
Above, about, or underneath,  
Sent by some spirits to mortals good,  
Or the unseen genius of the wood.”

“ I reflected then upon the sweet vicissitudes of night and day, on the charming disposition of the seasons, and their return again in a perpetual circle : and oh ! said I, that I could from these my declining years return again to my first spring of youth and vigour ; but that, alas ! is impossible : all that remains within my power,

is to soften the inconveniences I feel, with an easy contented mind, and the enjoyment of such delights as this solitude affords me. In this thought I sat me down on a bank of flowers, and dropt into a slumber, which, whether it were the effect of fumes and vapours, or my present thoughts, I know not; but methought the genius of the garden stood before me, and introduced into the walk where I lay this drama, and different scenes of the revolution of the year, which, whilst I then saw, even in my dream, I resolved to write down, and send to the Spectator.

“ The first person whom I saw advancing towards me, was a youth of a most beautiful air and shape, though he seemed not yet arrived at that exact proportion and symmetry of parts which a little more time would have given him; but, however, there was such a bloom in his countenance, such satisfaction and joy, that I thought it the most desirable form that I had ever seen. He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers: he had a chaplet of roses on his head, and a narcissus in his hand; primroses and violets sprang up under his feet, and all nature was cheered at his approach. Flora was one hand, and Vertumnus on the other, in a robe of changeable silk. After this I was surprised to see the moon-beams reflected with a sudden glare from armour, and to see a man completely armed,

advancing with his sword drawn. I was soon informed by the genius it was Mars, who had long usurped a place among the attendants of the spring. He made way for a softer appearance. It was Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own cestus, with which she had encompassed a globe, which she held in her right hand, and in her left she had a sceptre of gold. After her followed the Graces, with their arms entwined within one another : their girdles were loosed, and they moved to the sound of soft music, striking the ground alternately with their feet. Then came up the three months which belong to this season. As March advanced towards me, there was, methought, in his look a louring roughness, which ill befitted a month which was ranked in so soft a season ; but as he came forwards, his features became insensibly more mild and gentle ; he smoothed his brow, and looked with so sweet a countenance, that I could not but lament his departure, though he made way for April. He appeared in the greatest gaiety imaginable, and had a thousand pleasures to attend him : his look was frequently clouded, but immediately returned to its first composure, and remained fixed in a smile. Then came May, attended by Cupid, with his bow strung, and in a posture to let fly an arrow : as he passed by, methought I heard a confused noise of soft complaints, gentle



ecstasies, and tender sighs of lovers ; vows of constancy, and as many complainings of perfidiousness ; all which the winds wafted away as soon as they had reached my hearing. After these I saw a man advance in the full prime and vigour of his age : his complexion was sanguine and ruddy, his hair black, and fell down in beautiful ringlets beneath his shoulders ; a mantle of hair-coloured silk hung loosely upon him : he advanced with a hasty step after the Spring, and sought out the shade and cool fountains which played in the garden. He was particularly well pleased when a troop of Zephyrs fanned him with their wings. He had two companions who walked on each side, that made him appear the most agreeable ; the one was Aurora with fingers of roses, and her feet dewy, attired in grey ; the other was Vesper, in a robe of azure beset with drops of gold, whose breath he caught whilst it passed over a bundle of honey-suckles and tube-roses which he held in his hand. Pan and Ceres followed them with four reapers, who danced a morrice\* to the sound of oaten-pipes and cymbals. Then came the attendant months. June retained still some small likeness of the Spring ; but the other two seemed to step with a less vigorous tread, especially August, who seemed

\* An account of the morrice-dance may be seen in Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii.



almost to faint, whilst, for half the steps he took, the dog-star levelled his rays full at his head. They passed on, and made way for a person that seemed to bend a little under the weight of years; his beard and hair, which were full grown, were composed of an equal number of black and grey; he wore a robe which he had girt round him, of a yellowish cast, not unlike the colour of fallen leaves, which he walked upon. I thought he hardly made amends for expelling the foregoing scene by the large quantity of fruits which he bore in his hands. Plenty walked by his side with an healthy fresh countenance, pouring out from a horn all the various products of the year. Pomona followed, with a glass of cider in her hand, with Bacchus in a chariot drawn by tigers, accompanied by a whole troop of satyrs, fauns, and sylvans. September, who came next, seemed in his looks to promise a new Spring, and wore the livery of those months. The succeeding month was all soiled with the juice of grapes, as if he had just come from the wine-press. November, though he was in this division, yet, by the many stops he made, seemed rather inclined to the Winter, which followed close at his heels. He advanced in the shape of an old man in the extremity of age: the hair he had was so very white, it seemed a real snow; his eyes were red and piercing, and his beard hung with a great quantity of icicles: he

was wrapped up in furs, but yet so pinched with excess of cold, that his limbs were all contracted, and his body bent to the ground, so that he could not have supported himself had it not been for Comus, the god of revels, and Necessity, the mother of Fate, who sustained him on each side. The shape and mantle of Comus was one of the things that most surprised me: as he advanced towards me, his countenance seemed the most desirable I had ever seen. On the fore-part of his mantle, was pictured joy, delight, and satisfaction, with a thousand emblems of merriment, and jests with faces looking two ways at once; but as he passed from me, I was amazed at a shape so little correspondent to his face: his head was bald, and all the rest of his limbs appeared old and deformed. On the hinder part of his mantle was represented Murder, with dishevelled hair, and a dagger all bloody, Anger in a robe of scarlet, and Suspicion squinting with both eyes; but, above all, the most conspicuous was the battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. I detested so hideous a shape, and turned my eyes upon Saturn, who was stealing away behind him, with a scythe in one hand and an hour-glass in the other, unobserved. Behind Necessity was Vesta, the goddess of fire, with a lamp which was perpetually supplied with oil, and whose flame was eternal. She cheered the rugged brow of Necessity, and warmed her so

far as almost to make her assume the features and likeness of Choice. December, January, and February, passed on after the rest, all in furs ; there was little distinction to be made amongst them ; and they were only more or less displeasing, as they discovered more or less haste towards the grateful return of Spring."

Supposed to be Pope.

Z.

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No. 426.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1712.

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——— *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,  
Auri sacra fames ?* ———

VIRG. ÆN. iii. VER. 56.

O cursed hunger of pernicious gold !  
What bands of faith can impious lucre hold !

DRYDEN.

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A VERY agreeable friend of mine, the other day, carrying me in his coach into the country to dinner, fell into discourse concerning the "care of parents due to their children," and the "piety of children towards their parents." He was reflecting upon the succession of particular virtues and qualities there might be preserved from one generation to another, if these regards were reciprocally held in veneration ; but as he never fails to mix an air of mirth and

good humour with his good sense and reasoning, he entered into the following relation:---

“ I WILL not be confident in what century, or under what reign it happened, that this want of mutual confidence and right understanding between father and son was fatal to the family of the Valentines, in Germany. Basilius Valentinus \* was a person who had arrived at the utmost perfection in the hermetic art, and initiated his son Alexandrinus in the same mysteries : but, as you know they are not to be attained but by the painful, the pious, the chaste, and pure of heart, Basilius did not open to him, because of his youth, and the deviations too natural to it, the greatest secrets of which he was master, as well knowing that the operation would fail in the hands of a man so liable to errors in life as Alexandrinus. But believing, from a certain indisposition of mind as well as body, his dissolution was drawing nigh, he called Alexandrinus to him, and as he lay on a couch, over against which his son was seated, and prepared by sending out his servants one after another, and admonition to examine that no one overheard them, he revealed the most important of his secrets with the solemnity and language of an adept. ‘ My son,’

\* The story of Basilius Valentinus is taken from the Ambassador's Travels of Olearius, book v.



said he, ‘ many have been the watchings, long the lucubrations, constant the labours, of thy father, not only to gain a great and plentiful estate to his posterity, but also to take care that he should have no posterity. Be not amazed, my child, I do not mean that thou shalt be taken from me, but that I will never leave thee, and consequently cannot be said to have posterity. Behold, my dearest Alexandrinus, the effect of what was propagated in nine months. We are not to contradict nature, but to follow and to help her ; just as long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long are these medicines of revivification in preparing. Observe this small phial and this little gallipot ; in this an unguent, in the other a liquor. In these, my child, are collected such powers, as shall revive the springs of life when they are yet but just ceased, and give new strength, new spirits, and, in a word, wholly restore all the organs and senses of the human body to as great a duration, as it had before enjoyed from its birth to the day of the application of these my medicines. But, my beloved son, care must be taken to apply them within ten hours after the breath is out of the body, while yet the clay is warm with its late life, and yet capable of resuscitation. I find my frame grown crazy with perpetual toil and meditation ; and I conjure you, as soon as I am dead, to anoint me with this unguent ; and



when you see me begin to move, pour into my lips this inestimable liquor, else the force of the ointment will be ineffectual. By this means you will give me life, as I gave you ; and we will from that hour mutually lay aside the authority of having bestowed life on each other, but live as brethren, and prepare new medicines against such another period of time as will demand another application of the same restoratives.' In a few days after these wonderful ingredients were delivered to Alexandrinus, Basilius departed this life. But such was the pious sorrow of the son at the loss of so excellent a father, and the first transports of grief had so wholly disabled him from all manner of business, that he never thought of the medicines, till the time to which his father had limited their efficacy was expired. To tell the truth, Alexandrinus was a man of wit and pleasure, and considered his father had lived out his natural time ; his life was long and uniform, suitable to the regularity of it ; but that he himself, poor sinner, wanted a new life, to repent of a very bad one hitherto, and, in the examination of his heart, resolved to go on as he did with this natural being of his, but repent very faithfully, and spend very piously the life to which he should be restored by application of these rarities, when time should come, to his own person.

“It has been observed, that Providence frequently punishes the self-love of men, who would do immoderately for their own offspring, with children very much below their characters and qualifications; insomuch that they only transmit their names to be borne by those who give daily proofs of the vanity of the labour and ambition of their progenitors.

“It happened thus in the family of Basilius; for Alexandrinus began to enjoy his ample fortune in all the extremities of household expense, furniture, and insolent equipage; and this he pursued till the day of his own departure began, as he grew sensible, to approach. As Basilius was punished with a son very unlike him, Alexandrinus was visited by one of his own disposition. It is natural that ill men should be suspicious; and Alexandrinus, besides that jealousy, had proofs of the vicious disposition of his son Renatus, for that was his name.

“Alexandrinus, as I observed, having very good reason for thinking it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and gallipot to any man living, projected to make sure work, and hope for his success depending from the avarice, not the bounty, of his benefactor.

“With this thought he called Renatus to his bedside, and bespoke him in the most pathetic gesture and accent.---‘As much, my son, as you have been addicted to vanity and pleasure,

I also have been before you;\* you nor I could escape the fame, or the good effects of the profound knowledge of our progenitor, the renowned Basilius. His symbol is very well known in the philosophic world; and I shall never forget the venerable air of his countenance, when he let me into the profound mysteries of the smaragdine table of Hermes. ‘It is true,’ said he, ‘and far removed from all colour of deceit; that which is inferior is like that which is superior, by which are acquired and perfected all the miracles of a certain work. The father is the sun, the mother the moon, the wind is the womb, the earth is the nurse of it, and mother of all perfection. All this must be received with modesty and wisdom. The chymical people carry, in all their jargon, a whimsical sort of piety which is ordinary with great lovers of money, and is no more but deceiving themselves, that their regularity and strictness of manners, for the ends of this world, has some affinity to the innocence of heart which must recommend them to the next.’ Renatus wondered to hear his father talk so like an adept, and with such a mixture of piety; while Alexandrinus, observing his attention fixed, proceeded.---‘This phial, child, and this little earthen pot, will add to my estate so much as

\* The word “neither” seems omitted here, though it is not in the original publication in folio. or in the edit. in 8vo. of 1712.

to make thee the richest man in the German empire. I am going to my long home, but shall not return to common dust." Then he resumed a countenance of alacrity, and told him, that if within an hour after his death he anointed his whole body, and poured down his throat that liquor which he had from old Basilus, the corpse would be converted into pure gold. I will not pretend to express to you the unfeigned tenderness that passed between these two extraordinary persons; but if the father recommended the care of his remains with vehemence and affection, the son was not behind hand in professing that he would not cut the least bit off him, but upon the utmost extremity, or to provide for his younger brothers and sisters.

"Well, Alexandrinus died, and the heir of his body (as our term is) could not forbear, in the wantonness of his heart, to measure the length and breadth of his beloved father, and cast up the ensuing value of him before he proceeded to operations. When he knew the immense reward of his pains, he began the work: but, lo! when he had anointed the corpse all over, and began to apply the liquor, the body stirred, and Renatus, in a fright, broke the phial."

No. 427.—THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1712.

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*Quantum à rerum turpitudine abes, tantum te à verborum libertate sejungas.*

TULL.

We should be as careful of our words, as our actions; and as far from speaking, as from doing, ill.

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It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to defamation. They who are harmless and innocent can have no gratification that way; but it ever arises from a neglect of what is laudable in a man's self, and an impatience of seeing it in another. Else why should virtue provoke? Why should beauty displease in such a degree, that a man given to scandal never lets the mention of either pass by him, without offering something to the diminution of it? A lady the other day, at a visit, being attacked somewhat rudely by one whose own character has been very roughly treated, answered in a great deal of heat and intemperance very calmly, "Good Madam, spare me, who am none of your match; I speak ill of nobody, and it is a new thing to me to be spoken ill of." Little minds think fame consists in the number of votes they have on their side among the multitude; whereas it is really the inseparable follower of good and worthy actions. Fame is as



natural a follower of merit, as a shadow is of a body. It is true, when crowds press upon you, this shadow cannot be seen ; but when they separate from around you, it will again appear. The lazy, the idle, and the froward, are the persons who are most pleased with the little tales which pass about the town to the disadvantage of the rest of the world. Were it not for the pleasure of speaking ill, there are numbers of people who are too lazy to go out of their own houses, and too ill natured to open their lips in conversation. It was not a little diverting the other day, to observe a lady reading a post-letter, and at these words, “After all her airs, he has heard some story or other, and the match is broke off,” give orders in the midst of her reading---“Put to the horses.” That a young woman of merit had missed an advantageous settlement, was news not to be delayed, lest somebody else should have given her malicious acquaintance that satisfaction before her. The unwillingness to receive good tidings is a quality as inseparable from a scandal-bearer, as the readiness to divulge bad. But, alas! how wretchedly low and contemptible is that state of mind, that cannot be pleased but by what is the subject of lamentation! This temper has ever been, in the highest degree, odious to gallant spirits. The Persian soldier, who was heard reviling Alexander the Great, was well

admonished by his officer, "Sir, you are paid to fight against Alexander, and not to rail at him."

Cicero, in one of his pleadings, defending his client from general scandal, says very handsomely, and with much reason, "There are many who have particular engagements to the prosecutor; there are many who are known to have ill will to him for whom I appear; there are many who are naturally addicted to defamation, and envious of any good to any man who may have contributed to spread reports of this kind; for nothing is so swift as scandal, nothing is more easily sent abroad, nothing received with more welcome, nothing diffuses itself so universally. I shall not desire, that if any report to our disadvantage has any ground for it, you would overlook or extenuate it; but if there be any thing advanced, without a person who can say whence he had it, or which is attested by one who forgot who told him it, or who had it from one of so little consideration that he did not then think it worth his notice, all such testimonies as these, I know, you will think too slight to have any credit against the innocence and honour of your fellow-citizens." When an ill report is traced, it very often vanishes among such as the orator has here recited. And how despicable a creature must that be, who is in pain for what passes among so frivolous a people! There is a town in War-

wickshire, of good note, and formerly pretty famous for much animosity and dissension, the chief families of which have now turned all their whispers, backbitings, envies, and private malice, into mirth and entertainment, by means of a peevish old gentlewoman, known by the title of the Lady Bluemantle. This heroine had, for many years together, outdone the whole sisterhood of gossips in invention, quick utterance, and unprovoked malice. This good body is of a lasting constitution, though extremely decayed in her eyes, and decrepit in her feet. The two circumstances of being always at home, from her lameness, and very attentive, from her blindness, make her lodgings the receptacle of all that passes in town, good or bad; but for the latter, she seems to have the better memory. There is another thing to be noted of her, which is, that, as it is usual with old people, she has a livelier memory of things, which passed when she was very young, than of late years. Add to all this, that she does not only not love any body, but she hates every body. The statue in Rome\* does not serve to vent malice half so well, as this old lady does to disappoint it. She does not know the author of any thing that is told her, but can readily repeat the matter itself; therefore, though she exposes all the whole

\* A statue of Pasquin in that city, on which the people fixed their paper of satirical observation, and which were thence called Pasquinades.

town, she offends no one body in it. She is so exquisitely restless and peevish, the she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a freak will instantly change her habitation. To indulge this humour, she is led about the grounds belonging to the same house she is in ; and the persons to whom she is to remove, being in the plot, are ready to receive her at her own chamber again. At stated times, the gentlewoman, at whose house she supposes she is at the time, is sent for to quarrel with, according to her common custom. When they have a mind to drive the jest, she is immediately urged to that degree, that she will board in a family with which she has never yet been ; and away she will go this instant, and tell them all that the rest have been saying of them. By this means she has been an inhabitant of every house in the place, without stirring from the same habitation : and the many stories which every body furnishes her with to favour that deceit, make her the general intelligencer of the town, of all that can be said by one woman against another. Thus groundless stories die away, and sometimes truths are smothered under the general word, when they have a mind to discountenance a thing, “ Oh ! that is in my Lady Bluemantle’s Memoirs.”

Whoever receives impressions to the disadvantage of others, without examination, is to be had in no other credit for intelligence than this



good Lady Bluemantle, who is subjected to have her ears imposed upon for want of other helps to better information. Add to this, that other scandal-bearers suspend the use of these faculties which she has lost, rather than apply them to do justice to their neighbours; and I think, for the service of my fair readers, to acquaint them, that there is a voluntary Lady Bluemantle at every visit in town.

Steele.

T.

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No. 428.—FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1712.

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*Occupet etremum scabies* ———

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 417.

The devil take the hindmost!

ENGLISH PROVERB.

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It is an impertinent and unreasonable fault in conversation, for one man to take up all the discourse. It may possibly be objected to me myself, that I am guilty in this kind, in entertaining the town every day, and not giving so many able persons, who have it more in their power, and as much in their inclination, an opportunity to oblige mankind with their thoughts. “Besides,” said one whom I overheard the other day, “why must this paper turn altogether upon topics of learning and



morality ? Why should it pretend only to wit, humour, or the like ? Things which are useful only to amuse men of literature and superior education. I would have it consist, also, of all things which may be necessary or useful to any part of society ; and the mechanic arts should have their place as well as the liberal. 'The ways of gain, husbandry, and thrift, will serve a greater number of people, than discourses upon what was well said or done by such a philosopher, hero, general, or poet.'" I no sooner heard this critic talk of my works, but I minuted what he had said ; and from that instant resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations, by giving notice to all persons of all orders, and each sex, that if they are pleased to send me discourses, with their names and places of abode to them, so that I can be satisfied the writings are authentic, such their labours shall be faithfully inserted in this paper. It will be of much more consequence to a youth, in his apprenticeship, to know by what rules and arts such a one became sheriff of the city of London, than to see the sign of one of his own quality with a lion's heart in each hand. The world, indeed, is enchanted with romantic and improbable achievements, when the plain path to respective greatness and success, in the way of life a man is in, is wholly overlooked. Is it possible that a young man at present could pass his time better, than in reading the history of

stocks, and knowing by what secret springs they have had such sudden ascents and falls in the same day? Could he be better conducted in his way to wealth, which is the great article of life, than in a treatise dated from 'Change-alley, by an able proficient there? Nothing certainly could be more useful, than to be well instructed in his hopes and fears; to be diffident when others exult, and, with a secret joy, buy when others think it their interest to sell. I invite all persons who have any thing to say for the profitable information of the public, to take their turns in my paper: they are welcome, from the late noble inventor of the longitude, to the humble author of strops for razors. If to carry ships in safety, to give help to people tossed in a troubled sea, without knowing to what shores they bear, what rocks to avoid, or what coast to pray for in their extremity, be a worthy labour, and an invention that deserves a statue; at the same time, he who has found a means to let the instrument which is to make your visage less horrible, and your person more smug, easy in the operation, is worthy of some kind of good reception. If things of high moment meet with renown, those of little consideration, since of any consideration, are not to be despised. In order that no merit may lie hid, and no art unimproved, I repeat it, that I call artificers, as well as philosophers, to my assistance in the public service. It would be

of great use, if we had an exact history of the successes of every great shop within the city-walls, what tracts of land have been purchased by a constant attendance within a walk of thirty foot. If it could also be noted in the equipage of those who are ascended from the successful trade of their ancestors into figure and equipage, such accounts would quicken industry in the pursuit of such acquisitions, and discountenance luxury in the enjoyment of them.

To diversify these kinds of informations, the industry of the female world is not to be unobserved. She, to whose household virtues it is owing that men do honour to her husband, should be recorded with veneration; she who has wasted his labours, with infamy. When we are come into domestic life in this manner, to awaken caution and attendance to the main point, it would not be amiss to give now and then a touch of tragedy, and describe that most dreadful of all human conditions, the case of bankruptcy: how plenty, credit, cheerfulness, full hopes, and easy possessions, are in an instant turned into penury, faint aspects, diffidence, sorrow, and misery; how the man, who with an open hand the day before, could administer to the extremities of others, is shunned to-day by the friend of his bosom. It would be useful to show how just this is on the negligent, how lamentable on the industrious. A paper written by a merchant, might give this

island a true sense of the worth and importance of his character : it might be visible from what he could say, that no soldier entering a breach, adventures more for honour, than the trader does for wealth, to his country. In both cases, the adventurers have their own advantage ; but I know no cases wherein every body else is a sharer in the success.

It is objected by readers of history, that the battles in those narrations are scarce ever to be understood. This misfortune is to be ascribed to the ignorance of historians in the methods of drawing up, changing the forms of a battalia, and the enemy retreating from, as well as approaching to, the charge. But in the discourses from the correspondents whom I now invite, the danger will be of another kind ; and it is necessary to caution them only against using terms of art, and describing things that are familiar to them in words unknown to their reader. I promise myself a great harvest of new circumstances, persons, and things, from this proposal ; and a world, which many think they are well acquainted with, discovered as wholly new. This sort of intelligence will give a lively image of the chain and mutual dependence of human society, take off impertinent prejudices, enlarge the minds of those whose views are confined to their own circumstances ; and, in short, if the knowing in several arts, professions, and trades, will exert themselves,



it cannot but produce a new field of diversion and instruction, more agreeable than has yet appeared.

Steele.

T.

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No. 429.—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1712.

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———*Populumque falsis dedocet uti*  
*Vocibus* ———

HOR. OD. ii. l. 2. VER. 19.

From cheats of words the crowd she brings  
 To real estimates of things.

DRYDEN.

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“MR. SPECTATOR,

“SINCE I gave an account of an agreeable set of company which were gone down into the country, I have received advices from thence, that the institution of an infirmary for those who should be out of humour\* has had very good effects. My letters mention particular circumstances of two or three persons, who had the good sense to retire of their own accord, and notified that they were withdrawn, with the reasons of it, to the company, in their respective memorials.

\* See No. 424.



‘ *The Memorial of Mrs. Mary Dainty, Spinster,*

‘ Humbly sheweth,

‘ THAT, conscious of her own want of merit, accompanied with a vanity of being admired, she had gone into exile of her own accord.

‘ She is sensible, that a vain person is the most insufferable creature living in a well-bred assembly.

‘ That she desired, before she appeared in public again, she might have assurances, that though she might be thought handsome, there might not more address of compliment be paid to her, than to the rest of the company.

‘ That she conceived it a kind of superiority, that one person should take upon him to commend another.

‘ Lastly, that she went into the infirmary, to avoid a particular person, who took upon him to profess an admiration of her.

‘ She therefore prayed, that to applaud out of due place, might be declared an offence, and punished in the same manner with detraction, in that the latter did but report persons defective, and the former made them so.

‘ All which is submitted, &c.’

“ There appeared a delicacy and sincerity in this memorial very uncommon ; but my friend informs me, that the allegations of it were

groundless, insomuch that this declaration of an aversion to being praised was understood to be no other than a secret trap to purchase it, for which reason it lies still on the table unanswered.

*‘The humble Memorial of the Lady Lydia Loller,’*

‘Sheweth,

‘THAT the Lady Lydia is a woman of quality; married to a private gentleman.

‘That she finds herself neither well nor ill.

‘That her husband is a clown.

‘That the Lady Lydia cannot see company.

‘That she desires the infirmary may be her apartment during her stay in the country.

‘That they would please to make merry with their equals.

‘That Mr. Loller might stay with them if he thought fit.’

“It was immediately resolved, that Lady Lydia was still at London.

*‘The humble Memorial of Thomas Sudden, Esq.  
of the Inner Temple,’*

‘Sheweth,

‘THAT Mr. Sudden is conscious that he is too much given to argumentation.

‘That he talks loud.

‘That he is apt to think all things matter of debate.

‘That he stayed behind in Westminster-hall, when the late shake of the roof happened, only because a counsel of the other side asserted it was coming down.

‘That he cannot, for his life, consent to any thing.

‘That he stays in the infirmary to forget himself.

‘That as soon as he has forgot himself, he will wait on the company.’

“His indisposition was allowed to be sufficient to require a cessation from company.

‘*The Memorial of Frank Jolly,*

‘Sheweth,

‘THAT he hath put himself into the infirmary, in regard he is sensible of a certain rustic mirth which renders him unfit for polite conversation.

‘That he intends to prepare himself, by abstinence and thin diet, to be one of the company.

‘That at present he comes into a room as if he were an express from abroad.

‘That he has chosen an apartment with a matted anti-chamber, to practise motion without being heard.

‘ That he bows, talks, drinks, eats, and helps himself, before a glass, to learn to act with moderation.

‘ That by reason of his luxuriant health, he is oppressive to persons of composed behaviour.

‘ That he is endeavouring to forget the word “pshaw, pshaw.”

‘ That he is, also, weaning himself from his cane.

‘ That when he has learned to live without his said cane, he will wait on the company, &c.’

‘ *The Memorial of John Rhubarb, Esq.*

‘ Sheweth,

‘ THAT your petitioner has retired to the infirmary, but that he is in perfect good health, except that he has, by long use, and for want of discourse, contracted an habit of complaint, that he is sick.

‘ That he wants for nothing under the sun, but what to say, and therefore has fallen into this unhappy malady of complaining, that he is sick.

‘ That this custom of his makes him, by his own confession, fit only for the infirmary, and therefore he has not waited for being sentenced to it.

‘ That he is conscious there is nothing more improper than such a complaint in good com-

pany, in that they must pity, whether they think the lamenter ill or not ; and that the complainant must make a silly figure, whether he is pitied or not.

‘ Your petitioner humbly prays, that he may have time to know how he does, and he will make his appearance.’

“ The valetudinarian was likewise easily excused : and the society, being resolved not only to make it their business to pass their time agreeably for the present season, but also to commence such habits in themselves as may be of use in their future conduct in general, are very ready to give into a fancied or real incapacity to join with their measures, in order to have no humourist, proud man, impertinent, or sufficient fellow, break in upon their happiness. Great evils seldom happen to disturb company ; but indulgence in particularities of humour, is the seed of making half our time hang in suspense, or waste away under real discomposures.

“ Among other things, it is carefully provided, that there may not be disagreeable familiarities. No one is to appear in the public rooms undressed, or enter abruptly into each other’s apartment without intimation.--- Every one has hitherto been so careful in his behaviour, that there has but one offender, in ten days time, been sent into the in-



firmly, and that was for throwing away his cards at whist.

“ He has offered his submission in the following terms :---

‘ *The humble Petition of Jeoffry Hotspur, Esq.*

‘ Sheweth,

‘ THOUGH the petitioner swore, stamped, and threw down his cards, he has all imaginable respect for the ladies, and the whole company.

‘ That he humbly desires it may be considered, in the case of gaming, there are many motives which provoke the disorder.

‘ That the desire of gain, and the desire of victory, are both thwarted in losing.

‘ That all conversations in the world have indulged human infirmity in this case.

‘ Your petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays, that he may be restored to the company ; and he hopes to bear ill fortune with a good grace for the future, and to demean himself so as to be no more cheerful when he wins, than grave when he loses.’ ”

Steel.

T.

No. 430.—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1712.

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*Quære peregrinum viciniâ ranca reclamet,*

HOR. EP. xvii, VER. 62.

---

— The crowd replies,  
Go seek a stranger to believe thy lies.

CRÉECH.

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“ SIR,

“ As you are a Spectator-general, you may with authority censure whatsoever looks ill, and is offensive to the sight ; the worst nuisance of which kind, methinks, is the scandalous appearance of poor in all parts of this wealthy city. Such miserable objects affect the compassionate beholder with dismal ideas, discompose the cheerfulness of his mind, and deprive him of the pleasure that he might otherwise take in surveying the grandeur of our metropolis. Who can, without remorse, see a disabled sailor, the purveyor of our luxury, destitute of necessities ? Who can behold an honest soldier, that bravely withstood the enemy, prostrate and in want among his friends ? It were endless to mention all the variety of wretchedness, and the numberless poor that not only singly, but in companies, implore your charity. Spectacles of this nature every where occur ;

and it is unaccountable, that amongst the many lamentable cries that infest this town, your comptroller-general\* should not take notice of the most shocking, viz. those of the needy and afflicted. I can't but think he waved it merely out of good breeding, choosing rather to stifle his resentment, than upbraid his countrymen with inhumanity ; however, let not charity be sacrificed to popularity ; and if his ears were deaf to their complaint, let not your eyes overlook their persons. There are, I know, many impostors among them. Lameness and blindness are certainly very often acted ; but can those who have their sight and limbs employ them better than in knowing whether they are counterfeited or not ? I know not which of the two misapplies his senses most, he who pretends himself blind to move compassion, or he who beholds a miserable object without pitying it. But in order to remove such impediments, I wish, Mr. Spectator, you would give us a discourse upon beggars, that we may not pass by true objects of charity, or give to impostors. I looked out of my window the other morning earlier than ordinary, and saw a blind beggar, an hour before the passage he stands in is frequented, with a needle and thread, thriftily mending his stockings. My astonishment was still greater, when I beheld a lame fellow, whose

\* See No. 251.

legs were too big to walk within an hour after, bring him a pot of ale. I will not mention the shakings, distortions, and convulsions, which many of them practise to gain an alms: but sure I am they ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the beadle or the magistrate. They, it seems, relieve their posts, according to their talents. There is the voice of an old woman never begins to beg till nine in the evening, and then she is destitute of lodging, turned out for want of rent, and has the same ill fortune every night in the year. You should employ an officer to hear the distress of each beggar that is constant at a particular place, who is ever in the same tone, and succeeds because his audience is continually changing, though he does not alter his lamentation. If we have nothing else for our money, let us have more invention to be cheated with. All which is submitted to your spectatorial vigilance: and

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant.”

“ SIR,

“ I WAS last Sunday highly transported at our parish-church; the gentleman in the pulpit pleaded movingly in behalf of the poor children, and they for themselves much more forcibly, by singing an hymn; and I had the happiness to be a contributor to this little reli-

gious institution of innocents, and am sure I never disposed of money more to my satisfaction and advantage. The inward joy I find in myself, and the good will I bear to mankind, make me heartily wish those pious works may be encouraged, that the present promoters may reap the delight, and posterity the benefit of them. But whilst we are building this beautiful edifice, let not the old ruins remain in view to sully the prospect. Whilst we are cultivating and improving this young hopeful offspring, let not the ancient and helpless creatures be shamefully neglected. The crowds of poor, or pretended poor, in every place, are a great reproach to us, and eclipse the glory of all other charity. It is the utmost reproach to society, that there should be a poor man unrelieved, or a poor rogue unpunished. I hope you will think no part of human life out of your consideration, but will, at your leisure, give us the history of plenty and want, and the natural gradations towards them, calculated the cities of London and Westminster.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ T. D.”

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ I BEG you would be pleased to take notice of very great indecency, which is extremely common, though, I think, never yet under your



censure. It is, Sir, the strange freedoms some ill-bred married people take in company ; the unseasonable fondness of some husbands, and the ill-timed tenderness of some wives. They talk and act as if modesty was only fit for maids and bachelors, and that too before both. I was once, Mr. Spectator, where the fault I speak of was so very flagrant, that (being, you must know, a very bashful fellow, and several young ladies in the room) I protest I was quite out of countenance. Lucina, it seems, was breeding; and she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day, and said she knew those who were certain to an hour ; then fell a laughing at a silly experienced creature, who was a month above her time. Upon her husband's coming in, she put several questions to him ; which he not caring to resolve, " Well," cries Lucina, " I shall have 'em all at night." -----But lest I should seem guilty of the very fault I write against, I shall only entreat Mr. Spectator to correct such misdemeanours.

" For higher of the genial bed by far,  
And with mysterious reverence I deem."

" I am, Sir,

" Your humble servant,

" T. MEANWELL."

T.

No. 431.—TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1712.

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*Quid dulcius hominum generi à natura datum est, quam sui  
cuique liberi?*  
TULL.

What is there in nature so dear to a man as his own children?

---

I HAVE lately been casting in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. The calamities of children are due to the negligence and misconduct of parents; those of age, to the past life which led to it. I have here the history of a boy and girl to their wedding-day, and think I cannot give the reader a livelier image of the insipid way in which time uncultivated passes, than by entertaining him with their authentic epistles, expressing all that was remarkable in their lives, till the period of their life above mentioned. The sentence at the head of this paper, which is only a warm interrogation, “What is there in nature so dear as a man’s own children to him?” is all the reflection I shall at present make on those who are negligent or cruel in the education of them.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I AM now entering into my one-and-twenty

tieth year, and do not know that I had one day's thorough satisfaction, since I came to years of any reflection, till the time they say others lose their liberty---the day of my marriage. I am son to a gentleman of a very great estate, who resolved to keep me out of the vices of the age ; and, in order to it, never let me see any thing that he thought could give me the least pleasure. At ten years old I was put to a grammar-school, where my master received orders every post to use me very severely, and have no regard to my having a great estate. At fifteen I was removed to the university, where I lived, out of my father's great discretion, in scandalous poverty and want, till I was big enough to be married, and I was sent for to see the lady who sends you the under-written. When we were put together, we both considered that we could not be worse than we were in taking one another, and, out of a desire of liberty, entered into wedlock. My father says, I am now a man, and may speak to him like another gentleman.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ RICHARD RENTFREE.”

“ MR. SPEC,

“ I GREW tall and wild at my mother's, who is a gay widow, and did not care for showing me till about two years and a half ago ; at

which time my guardian-uncle sent me to a boarding-school, with orders to contradict me in nothing, for I had been misused enough already. I had not been there above a month, when, being in the kitchen, I saw some oatmeal on the dresser; I put two or three corns in my mouth, liked it, stole a handful, went into my chamber, chewed it, and for two months after never failed taking toll of every pennyworth of oatmeal that came into the house: but one day, playing with a tobacco-pipe between my teeth, it happened to break in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I could not be satisfied till I had champed up the remaining part of the pipe. I forsook the oatmeal, and stuck to the pipes three months, in which time I had dispensed with thirty-seven foul pipes, all to the bowls; they belonged to an old gentleman, father to my governess.---He locked up the clean ones. I left off eating of pipes, and fell to licking of chalk. I was soon tired of this. I then nibbled all the red wax of our last ball-tickets, and, three weeks after, the black wax from the burying-tickets of the old gentleman. Two months after this I lived upon thunderbolts, a certain long round bluish stone which I found among the gravel in our garden. I was wonderfully delighted with this; but thunderbolts growing scarce, I fastened, tooth and nail, upon our garden-wall, which I stuck to almost

a twelvemonth, and had in that time peeled and devoured half a foot towards our neighbour's yard. I now thought myself the happiest creature in the world ; and I believe, in my conscience, I had eaten quite through, had I had it in my chamber ; but now I became lazy and unwilling to stir, and was obliged to seek food nearer home. I then took a strange hankering to coals ; I fell to scranching 'em, and had already consumed, I am certain, as much as would have dressed my wedding-dinner, when my uncle came for me home. He was in the parlour with my governess when I was called down. I went in, fell on my knees, for he made me call him father ; and when I expected the blessing I asked, the good gentleman, in a surprise, turns himself to my governess, and asks, whether this (pointing to me) was his daughter ? " This," added he, " is the very picture of death. My child was a plump-faced, hale, fresh-coloured girl ; but this looks as if she was half-starved, a mere skeleton." My governess, who is really a good woman, assured my father I had wanted for nothing ; and withal told him I was continually eating some trash or other, and that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness, her orders being never to cross me. But this magnified but little with my father, who presently, in a kind of pet, paying for my board, took me home with him. I had not been long at home, but one Sunday at church (I



shall never forget it) I saw a young neighbouring gentleman that pleased me hugely ; I liked him of all men I ever saw in my life, and began to wish I could be as pleasing to him. The very next day he came, with his father, a visiting to our house : we were left alone together, with directions on both sides to be in love with one another ; and in three weeks time we were married. I regained my former health and complexion, and am now as happy as the day is long. Now, Mr. Spec, I desire you would find out some name for these craving damsels, whether dignified or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations ; to-wit, “Trash-eaters, Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers, Coal-scranchers, Wall-peelers, or Gravel-diggers :” and, good sir, do your utmost endeavour to prevent (by exposing) this unaccountable folly, so prevailing among the young ones of our sex, who may not meet with such sudden good luck, as,

“ Sir,

“ Your constant reader,

“ And very humble servant,

“ SABINA GREEN,

“ NOW SABINA RENTFREE.”

T.

Steel.

No. 432.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1712.

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— *Inter strepit anser olores.*

VIRG. ECL. IX. VER. 36.

He gabbles like a goose, amidst the swan-like quire.

DRYDEN.

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“MR. SPECTATOR,           *Oxford, July 14.*

“ACCORDING to a late invitation in one of your papers, to every man who pleases to write, I have sent you the following short dissertation against the vice of being prejudiced.

“Your most humble servant.”

“MAN is a sociable creature, and a lover of glory ; whence it is, that when several persons are united in the same society, they are studious to lessen the reputation of others, in order to raise their own. The wise are content to guide the springs in silence, and rejoice in secret at their regular progress. To prate and triumph is the part allotted to the trifling and superficial. The geese were providentially ordained to save the Capitol. Hence it is, that the invention of marks and devices to distinguish parties,\* is owing to the beaux and belles of this island.

\* See No. 81, No. 265, and No. 319.

Hats, moulded into different cocks and pinches, have long bid mutual defiance : patches have been set against patches in battle-array ; stocks have risen and fallen in proportion to head-dresses ; and peace or war been expected, as the white or the red hood hath prevailed. These are the standard-bearers in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires, who carry the impresses of the giants or knights, not born to fight themselves, but to prepare the way for the ensuing combat.

“ It is matter of wonder to reflect how far men of weak understanding, and strong fancy, are hurried by their prejudices, even to the believing that the whole body of the adverse party are a band of villains and demons. Foreigners complain that the English are the proudest nation under heaven. Perhaps they too have their share : but be that as it will, general charges against bodies of men is the fault I am writing against. It must be owned, to our shame, that our common people, and most who have not travelled, have an irrational contempt for the language, dress, customs, and even the shape and minds, of other nations.\* Some men, otherwise of sense, have wondered that a great genius should spring out of Ireland ; and think you mad in affirming, that fine odes have been written in Lapland.

\* See Nos. 366 and 405.

“This spirit of rivalry, which heretofore reigned in the two universities, is extinct, and almost over betwixt college and college. In parishes and schools the thirst of glory still obtains. At the seasons of foot-ball and cock-fighting, these little republics resume their national hatred to each other. My tenant in the country is verily persuaded, that the parish of the enemy hath not one honest man in it.

“I always hated satires against women, and satires against men: I am apt to suspect a stranger, who laughs at the religion of the faculty: my spleen rises at a dull rogue, who is severe upon mayors and aldermen; and I was never better pleased than with a piece of justice executed upon the body of a Templar, who was very arch upon parsons.

“The necessities of mankind require various employments; and whoever excels in his province is worthy of praise. All men are not educated after the same manner, nor all the same talents. Those who are deficient, deserve our compassion, and have a title to our assistance. All cannot be bred in the same place; but in all places there arise, at different times, such persons as do honour to their society, which may raise envy in little souls, but are admired and cherished by generous spirits.

“It is certainly a great happiness to be educated in societies of great and eminent men.

Their instructions and examples are of extraordinary advantage. It is highly proper to instil such a reverence of the governing persons, and concern for the honour of the place, as may spur the growing members to worthy pursuits and honest emulation; but to swell young minds with vain thoughts of the dignity of their own brotherhood, by debasing and vilifying all others, doth them a real injury. By this means I have found that their efforts have become languid, and their prattle irksome, as thinking it sufficient praise that they are children of so illustrious and ample a family. I should think it a surer as well as a more generous method, to set before the eyes of youth such persons as have a noble progress in fraternities less talked of; which seems tacitly to reproach their sloth, who loll so heavily in the seats of mighty improvement. Active spirits hereby would enlarge their notions; whereas, by a servile imitation of one, or perhaps two, admired men, in their own body, they can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of fame. These copiers of men, like those of authors or painters, run into affectations of some oddness, which perhaps was not disagreeable in the original, but sits ungracefully on the narrow-souled transcriber.

“ By such early corrections of vanity, while boys are growing into men, they will gradually learn not to censure superficially; but im-



bibe those principles of general kindness and humanity, which alone can make them easy to themselves, and beloved by others.

“Reflections of this nature have expunged all prejudice out of my heart; insomuch, that though I am a firm Protestant, I hope to see the pope and cardinals without violent emotions: and though I am naturally grave, I expect to meet good company at Paris.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient servant.”

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I FIND you are a general undertaker, and have, by your correspondents or self, an insight into most things, which makes me apply myself to you at present in the sorest calamity that ever befel man. My wife has taken something ill of me, and has not spoke one word, good or bad, to me, or any body in the family, since Friday was seven-night. What must a man do in that case? Your advice would be a great obligation to,

“Sir,

“Your most humble servant,

“RALPH THIMBLETON.”

“MR. SPECTATOR, *July 15, 1712.*

“WHEN you want a trifle to fill up a paper,

in inserting this, you will lay an obligation on  
“Your humble servant,  
“OLIVIA.”

“DEAR OLIVIA,

“IT is but this moment I have had the happiness of knowing to whom I am obliged for the present I received the second of April. I am heartily sorry it did not come to hand the day before ; for I cannot but think it very hard upon people to lose their jest, that offer at one but once a year. I congratulate myself, however, upon the earnest given me of something further intended in my favour ; for I am told, that the man who is thought worthy by a lady to make a fool of, stands fair enough in her opinion to become one day her husband. Till such time as I have the honour of being sworn, I take leave to subscribe myself,

“Dear Olivia,

“Your fool elect,

“NICODEMUNCIO.”

Steel.

T.

No. 433.—THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1712.

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*Perlege Mæonio cantatas carmine ranas  
Et froniem nugis solvere disce meis.*

MART EPIG. clxxxiii. l. 14.

To banish anxious thought, and quiet pain,  
Read Homer's frogs, or my more trifling strain.

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THE moral world, as consisting of males and females, is of a mixed nature, and filled with several customs, fashions, and ceremonies, which would have no place in it, were there but one sex. Had our species no females in it, men would be quite different creatures from what they are at present; their endeavours to please the opposite sex, polishes and refines them out of those manners which are most natural to them, and often sets them upon modelling themselves, not according to the plans which they approve in their own opinions, but according to those plans which they think are most agreeable to the female world. In a word, man would not only be an unhappy, but a rude, unfinished creature, were he conversant with none but those of his own make.

Women, on the other side, are apt to form themselves in every thing with regard to that other half of reasonable creatures, with whom they are here blended and confused: their

thoughts are ever turned upon appearing amiable to the other sex; they talk, and move, and smile, with a design upon us; every feature of their faces, every part of their dress, is filled with snares and allurements. There would be no such animals as prudes or coquettes in the world, were there not such an animal as man. In short, it is the male that gives charms to women-kind, that produces an air in their faces, a grace in their motions, a softness in their voices, and a delicacy in their complexions.

As this mutual regard between the two sexes tends to the improvement of each of them, we may observe, that men are apt to degenerate into rough and brutal natures, who live as if there were no such things as women in the world; as, on the contrary, women, who have an indifference or aversion for their counterparts in human nature, are generally sour and unamiable, sluttish and censorious.

I am led into this train of thoughts by a little manuscript which is lately fallen into my hands, and which I shall communicate to the reader, as I have done some other curious pieces of the same nature, without troubling him with any inquiries about the author of it. It contains a summary account of two different states which bordered upon one another. The one was a common wealth of Amazons, or women without men;\* the other was a republic of

\* See No. 434.

males, that had not a woman in their whole community. As these two states bordered upon one another, it was their way, it seems, to meet upon their frontiers at a certain season of the year, where those among the men who had not made their choice in any former meeting, associated themselves with particular women, whom they were afterwards obliged to look upon as their wives in every one of these yearly encounters. The children that sprung from this alliance, if males, were sent to their respective fathers; if females, continued with their mothers. By means of this anniversary carnival, which lasted about a week, the commonwealths were recruited from time to time, and supplied with their respective subjects.

These two states were engaged together in a perpetual league, offensive and defensive; so that if any foreign potentate offered to attack either of them, both the sexes fell upon him at once, and quickly brought him to reason. It was remarkable, that for many ages this agreement continued inviolable between the two states, notwithstanding, as was said before, they were husbands and wives; but this will not appear so wonderful, if we consider that they did not live together above a week in a year.

In the account which my author gives of the male republic, there were several customs very remarkable. The men never shaved their beards, or pared their nails, above once in a



twelvemonth, which was probably about the time of the great annual meeting upon their frontiers. I find the name of a minister of state in one part of their history, who was fined for appearing too frequently in clean linen; and of a certain great general, who was turned out of his post for effeminacy, it having been proved upon him, by several credible witnesses, that he washed his face every morning. If any member of the commonwealth had a soft voice, a smooth face, or a supple behaviour, he was banished into the commonwealth of females, where he was treated as a slave, dressed in petticoats, and set a-spinning. They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection, as such an one "the tall," such an one "the stocky," such an one "the gruff." Their public debates were generally managed with kicks and cuffs, insomuch that they often came from the council-table with broken shins, black eyes, and bloody noses. When they would reproach a man in the most bitter terms, they would tell him his teeth were white, or that he had a fair skin, and a soft hand. The greatest man I meet with in their history, was one who could lift five hundred weight, and wore such a prodigious pair of whiskers as had never been seen in the commonwealth before his time. These accomplishments, it seems, had rendered him so popular, that if he had not died very season-

ably, it is thought he might have enslaved the republic. Having made this short extract out of the history of the male commonwealth, I shall look into the history of the neighbouring state, which consisted of females ; and if I find any thing in it, will not fail to communicate it to the public.

ADDISON.

C.

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No. 434.—FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1712.

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*Quales Threïciæ, cùm flumina Thermodoontis  
Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis :  
Seu circum Hippolyten, seu cùm se Martia curru  
Penthesileu refert, magnoque ululante tumultu  
Fæmineu exultant lunatis agmina peltis.*

VIRG. ÆN. xi. VER. 660.

So march'd the Thracian Amazons of old,  
When Thermodon with bloody billows roll'd ;  
Such troops as these in shining arms were seen,  
When Theseus met in fight their maiden queen.  
Such to the field Penthesilea led,  
From the fierce virgin when the Grecians fled.  
With such return'd triumphant from the war,  
Her maids with cries attend the lofty car :  
They clash with manly force their moony shields ;  
With female shouts resound the Phrygian fields.

DRYDEN.

---

HAVING carefully perused the manuscript I mentioned in my yesterday's paper, so far as it relates to the republic of women, I find in it

several particulars which may very well deserve the reader's attention.

The girls of quality, from six to twelve years old, were put to public schools, where they learned to box and play at cudgels, with several other accomplishments of the same nature; so that nothing was more usual than to see a little miss returning home at night with a broken pate, or two or three teeth knocked out of her head. They were afterwards taught to ride the great horse, to shoot, dart, or sling, and listed into several companies, in order to perfect themselves in military exercises. No woman was to be married, till she had killed her man. The ladies of fashion used to play with young lions instead of lap-dogs; and when they made any parties of diversion, instead of entertaining themselves at ombre and piquet, they would wrestle and pitch the bar for a whole afternoon together. There was never any such thing as a blush seen, or a sigh heard, in the commonwealth. The women never dressed but to look terrible; to which end they would sometimes after a battle paint their cheeks with the blood of their enemies. For this reason, likewise, the face which had the most scars, was looked upon as the most beautiful. If they found lace, jewels, ribands, or any ornaments in silver or gold, among the booty which they had taken, they used to dress their horses with it, but never entertained a thought of wearing it themselves.

There were particular rights and privileges allowed to any member of the commonwealth who was a mother of three daughters. The senate was made up of old women ; for, by the laws of the country, none was to be a counselor of state that was not past child-bearing. They used to boast their republic had continued four thousand years, which is altogether improbable, unless we may suppose, what I am very apt to think, that they measured their time by lunar years.

There was a great revolution brought about in this female republic, by means of a neighbouring king, who had made war upon them several years with various success, and at length overthrew them in a very great battle. This defeat they ascribe to several causes ; some say that the secretary of state, having been troubled with the vapours, had committed some fatal mistakes in several dispatches about that time. Others pretend, that the first minister, being big with child, could not attend the public affairs as so great an exigency of state required ; but this I can give no manner of credit to, since it seems to contradict a fundamental maxim in their government, which I have before mentioned. My author gives the most probable reason of this great disaster : for he affirms that the general was brought to bed, or (as others say) miscarried, the very night before the battle : however it was, this single overthrow

obliged them to call in the male republic to their assistance ; but, notwithstanding their common efforts to repulse the victorious enemy, the war continued for many years before they could entirely bring it to a happy conclusion.

The campaigns which both sexes passed together, made them so well acquainted with one another, that at the end of the war they did not care for parting. In the beginning of it, they lodged in separate camps, but afterwards, as they grew more familiar, they pitched their tents promiscuously.

From this time, the armies being chequered with both sexes, they polished apace. The men used to invite their fellow-soldiers into their quarters, and would dress their tents with flowers and boughs for their reception. If they chanced to like one more than another, they would be cutting her name in the table, or chalking out her figure upon the wall, or talking of her in a kind of rapturous language, which by degrees improved into verse and sonnet. These were as the first rudiments of architecture, painting, and poetry, among this savage people. After any advantage over the enemy, both sexes used to jump together and make a clattering with their swords and shields, for joy, which in a few years produced several regular tunes and set dances.

As the two armies romped together upon



these occasions, the women complained of the thick bushy beards and long nails of their confederates, who thereupon took care to prune themselves into such figures as were most pleasing to their female friends and allies.

When they had taken any spoils from the enemy, the men would make a present of every thing that was rich and showy to the women whom they most admired, and would frequently dress the necks, or heads, or arms, of their mistresses, with any thing which they thought appeared gay or pretty. The women, observing that the men took delight in looking upon them when they were adorned with such trappings and gewgaws, set their heads at work to find out new inventions, and to outshine one another in all councils of war or the like solemn meetings. On the other hand, the men, observing how the women's hearts were set upon finery, began to embellish themselves, and look as agreeably as they could in the eyes of their associates. In short, after a few years conversing together, the women had learned to smile, and the men to ogle; the women grew soft, and the men lively.

When they had thus insensibly formed one another, upon finishing of the war, which concluded with an entire conquest of their common enemy, the colonels in one army married the colonels in the other; the captains in the same manner took the captains to their wives:

the whole body of common soldiers were matched after the example of their leaders. By this means the two republics incorporated with one another, and became the most flourishing and polite government in the part of the world which they inhabited.

Addison.

C.

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No. 435.—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1712.

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*Nec duo sunt, at forma duplex, nec fœmina dici  
Nec puer ut possint, neutrumque et utrumque videntur.*

OID. METAM. l. iv. VER. 378.

Both bodies in a single body mix,  
A single body with a double sex.

ADDISON.

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Most of the papers I give the public are written on subjects that never vary, but are for ever fixed and immutable. Of this kind are all my more serious essays and discourses; but there is another sort of speculations, which I consider as occasional papers, that take their rise from the folly, extravagance, and caprice of the present age. For I look upon myself as one set to watch the manners and behaviour of my countrymen and contemporaries, and to mark down every absurd fashion, ridiculous custom, or affected form of speech, that makes

its appearance in the world during the course of these my speculations. The petticoat no sooner begun to swell, but I observed its motions. The party patches had not time to muster themselves, before I detected them. I had intelligence of the coloured hood the very first time it appeared in a public assembly.\* I might here mention several other the like contingent subjects, upon which I have bestowed distinct papers. By this means I have so effectually quashed those irregularities which gave occasion to them, that I am afraid posterity will scarce have a sufficient idea of them to relish those discourses which were in no little vogue at the time when they were written. They will be apt to think that the fashions and customs I attacked were some fantastic conceits of my own, and that their great grandmothers could not be so whimsical as I have represented them. For this reason, when I think on the figure my several volumes of speculations will make about a hundred years hence, I consider them as so many pieces of old plate, where the weight will be regarded, but the fashion lost.

Among the several female extravagances I have already taken notice of, there is one which still keeps its ground. I mean that of the ladies, who dress themselves in a hat and feather,

\* See No. 81, No. 127, and No. 265.

a riding coat and a periwig, or at least tie up their hair in a bag or ribbon, in imitation of the smart part of the opposite sex. As in my yesterday's paper I gave an account of the mixture of two sexes in one commonwealth, I shall here take notice of this mixture of two sexes in one person. I have already shown my dislike of this immodest custom more than once ; but, in contempt of every thing I have hitherto said, I am informed that the highways about this great city are still very much infested with these female cavaliers.

I remember when I was at my friend Sir Roger de Coverley's about this time twelvemonth, an equestrian lady of this order appeared upon the plains which lay at a distance from his house. I was at that time walking in the fields with my old friend ; and as his tenants ran out on every side to see so strange a sight, Sir Roger asked one of them who came by us, what it was : to which the country fellow replied, " 'Tis a gentlewoman, saving your worship's presence, in a coat and hat." This produced a great deal of mirth at the knight's house, where we had a story at the same time of another of his tenants, who, meeting this gentleman-like lady on the highway, was asked by her, whether that was Coverley-hall. The honest man, seeing only the male part of the querist, replied, " Yes, sir ;" but upon the second question, whether Sir Roger de Coverley



was a married man, having dropped his eye upon the petticoat, he changed his note into “No, madam.”

Had one of these hermaphrodites appeared in Juvenal’s days, with what an indignation should we have seen her described by that excellent satirist! He would have represented her in a riding habit, as a greater monster than the centaur. He would have called for sacrifices of purifying waters, to expiate the appearance of such a prodigy. He would have invoked the shades of Portia and Lucretia, to see into what the Roman ladies had transformed themselves.

For my own part, I am for treating the sex with greater tenderness, and have all along made use of the most gentle methods to bring them off from any little extravagance into which they have sometimes unwarily fallen. I think it, however, absolutely necessary to keep up the partition between the two sexes, and to take notice of the smallest encroachments which the one makes upon the other. I hope, therefore, that I shall not hear any more complaints on this subject: I am sure my she-disciples, who peruse these my daily lectures, have profited but little by them, if they are capable of giving into such an amphibious dress. This I should not have mentioned, had not I lately met one of these my female readers in Hyde-park, who looked upon me with a masculine assurance, and cocked her hat full in my face.



For my part, I have one general key to the behaviour of the fair sex. When I see them singular in any part of their dress, I conclude it is not without some evil intention ; and, therefore, question not but the design of this strange fashion is to smite more effectually their male beholders. Now, to set them right in this particular, I would fain have them consider with themselves, whether we are not more likely to be struck by a figure entirely female, than with such an one as we may see every day in our glasses. Or, if they please, let them reflect upon their own hearts, and think how they would be affected should they meet a man on horse-back, in his breeches and jack-boots, and at the same time dressed up in a commode and a night-raile.

I must observe, that this fashion was first of all brought to us from France, a country which has infected all the nations of Europe with its levity. I speak not this in derogation of a whole people, having more than once found fault with those general reflections which strike at kingdoms or commonwealths in the gross : a piece of cruelty, which an ingenious writer of our own compares to that of Caligula, who wished the Roman people had all but one neck, that he might behead them at a blow. I shall, therefore, only remark, that as liveliness and assurance are in a peculiar manner the qualifications of the French nation, the same habits

and customs will not give the same offence to that people, which they produce among those of our own country. Modesty is our distinguishing character, as vivacity is theirs: and when this our national virtue appears in that female beauty, for which our British ladies are celebrated above all others in the universe, it makes up the most amiable object that the eye of man can possibly behold.

Addison.

C.

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No. 436.—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1712.

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———— *Verso pollice vulgi*  
*Quemlibet occidunt populariter* ————

JUV. SAT. iii. VER. 36.

With thumbs bent back they popularly kill.

DRYDEN.

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BEING a person of insatiable curiosity, I could not forbear going on Wednesday last to a place of no small renown for the gallantry of the lower order of Britons, namely, to the Bear-garden at Hockley in the Hole; where (as a whitish brown paper, put into my hand in the street, informed me) there was to be a trial of skill exhibited between two masters of the noble science of defence, at two o'clock precisely. I

was not a little charmed with the solemnity of the challenge, which ran thus.---

“ I, JAMES MILLER, sergeant, (lately come from the frontiers of Portugal), master of the noble science of defence, hearing in most places where I have been of the great fame of Timothy Buck, of London, master of the said science, do invite him to meet me, and exercise at the several weapons following, viz.

“ Back sword,	Single falchion,
“ Sword and dagger,	Case of falchions,
“ Sword and buckler,	Quarter staff.”

If the generous ardour in James Miller to dispute the reputation of Timothy Buck, had something resembling the old heroes of romance, Timothy Buck returned answer in the same paper with the like spirit, adding a little indignation at being challenged, and seeming to condescend to fight James Miller, not in regard to Miller himself, but in that, as the fame went about, he had fought Parkes, of Coventry. The acceptance of the combat ran in these words :---

“ I, TIMOTHY BUCK, of Clare-market, master of the noble science of defence, hearing he did fight Mr. Parkes,\* of Coventry, will not fail

\* On a tomb in the great church yard of Coventry is the following inscription :—

(God willing) to meet this fair inviter at the time and place appointed, desiring a clear stage and no favour. “*Vivat Regina.*”

I shall not here look back on the spectacles of the Greeks and Romans of this kind, but must believe this custom took its rise from the ages of knight-errantry; from those who loved one woman so well, that they hated all men and women else; from those who would fight you, whether you were or were not of their mind; from those who demanded the combat of their contemporaries, both for admiring their mistress or discommending her. I cannot, therefore, but lament, that the terrible part of the ancient fight is preserved, when the amorous side of it is forgotten. We have retained the barbarity, but lost the gallantry, of the old combatants. I could wish, methinks, these gentlemen had consulted me in the promulgation of the conflict. I was obliged by a fair young maid, whom I understood to be called Elizabeth Preston, daughter of the keeper of the garden, with a glass of

“To the memory of Mr. John Parkes, a native of this city. He was a man of a mild disposition, a gladiator by profession, who, after having fought 350 battles in the principal parts of Europe with honour and applause, at length quitted the stage, sheathed his sword, and with Christian resignation, submitted to the grand victor in the 52d year of his age.

“*Anno salutis humanæ 1733.*”

Sergeant Miller, here mentioned, was afterwards advanced to the rank of a captain in the British army, and served under the Duke of Cumberland in Scotland, in 1745.

water, who I imagined might have been, for form's sake, the general representative of the lady fought for, and, from her beauty, the proper Amarillis on these occasions. It would have run better in the challenge, "I, James Miller, sergeant, who have travelled parts abroad, and came last from the frontiers of Portugal, for the love of Elizabeth Preston, do assert, that the said Elizabeth is the fairest of women." Then the answer: "I, Timothy Buck, who have staid in Great Britain during all the war in foreign parts, for the sake of Susanna Page, do deny that Elizabeth Preston is so fair as the said Susanna Page. Let Susanna Page look on, and I desire of James Miller no favour."

This would give the battle quite another turn; and a proper station for the ladies, whose complexion was disputed by the sword, would animate the disputants with a more gallant incentive than the expectation of money from the spectators; though I would not have that neglected, but thrown to that fair one whose lover was approved by the donor.

Yet, considering the thing wants such amendments, it was carried with great order. James Miller came on first, preceded by two disabled drummers, to show, I suppose, that the prospect of maimed bodies did not in the least deter him. There ascended with the daring Miller a gentleman, whose name I could not learn, with a dogged air, as unsatisfied that he



was not principal. This son of anger lowered at the whole assembly, and weighed himself as he marched round from side to side, with a stiff knee and shoulder; he gave intimations of the purpose he smothered, till he saw the issue of this encounter. Miller had a blue ribbon tied round the sword arm; which ornament I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's favour on such occasions of old.

Miller is a man of six feet eight inches height, of a kind but bold aspect, well fashioned, and ready of his limbs; and such readiness as spoke his ease in them was obtained from a habit of motion in military exercise.

The expectation of the spectators was now almost at its height, and the crowd pressing in, several active persons thought they were placed rather according to their fortune than their merit, and took it in their hands to perfer themselves from the open area or pit to the galleries. The dispute between desert and property brought many to the ground, and raised others in proportion to the highest seats by turns, for the space of ten minutes, till Timothy Buck came on, and the whole assembly, giving up their disputes, turned their eyes upon the champions. Then it was that every man's affection turned to one or the other irresistibly. A judicious gentleman near me, said, "I could, methinks, be Miller's second, but I had rather

have Buck for mine." Miller had an audacious look that took the eye; Buck, a perfect composure, that engaged the judgment. Buck came on in a plain coat, and kept all his air till the instant of engaging, at which time he undressed to his shirt, his arm adorned with a bandage of red ribbon. No one can describe the sudden concern in the whole assembly; the most tumultuous crowd in nature was as still and as much engaged as if all their lives depended on the first blow. The combatants met in the middle of the stage, and shaking hands, as removing all malice, they retired with much grace to the extremities of it; from whence they immediately faced about, and approached each other, Miller with a heart full of resolution, Buck with a watchful untroubled countenance; Buck regarding principally his own defence, Miller chiefly thoughtful of annoying his opponent. It is not easy to describe the many escapes and imperceptible defences between two men of quick eyes and ready limbs; but Miller's heat laid him open to the rebuke of the calm Buck, by a large cut on the forehead.\* Much effusion of blood covered his eyes in a moment, and the huzzas of the crowd undoubtedly quickened the anguish. The assembly was divided into parties upon their different ways of fighting,

\* See the last letter in No. 449.

while a poor nymph in one of the galleries apparently suffered for Miller, and burst into a flood of tears. As soon as his wound was wrapped up, he came on again with a little rage, which still disabled him further. But what brave man can be wounded into more patience and caution? The next was a warm eager onset, which ended in a decisive stroke on the left leg of Miller. The lady in the gallery, during this second strife, covered her face; and, for my part, I could not keep my thoughts from being mostly employed on the consideration of her unhappy circumstance that moment, hearing the clash of swords, and apprehending life or victory concerned her lover in every blow, but not daring to satisfy herself on whom they fell. The wound was exposed to the view of all who could delight in it, and sewed up on the stage. The surly second of Miller declared at this time, that he would that day fortnight fight Mr. Buck at the same weapons, declaring himself the master of the renowned Gorman; but Buck denied him the honour of that courageous disciple, and, asserting that he himself had taught that champion, accepted the challenge.

There is something in nature very unaccountable on such occasions, when we see the people take a certain painful gratification in beholding these encounters. Is it cruelty that administers this sort of delight? or is it a plea-

sure which is taken in the exercise of pity? It was, methought, pretty remarkable, that the business of the day being a trial of skill, the popularity did not run so high as one would have expected on the side of Buck. Is it that people's passions have their rise in self-love, and thought themselves (in spite of all the courage they held) liable to the fate of Miller, but could not so easily think themselves qualified like Buck?

Tully speaks of this custom with less horror than one would expect, though he confesses it was much abused in his time, and seems directly to approve of it under its first regulations, [when criminals only fought before the people. “*Crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum nonnullis videri solet; et haud scio annon ita sit ut nunc fit; cum verò sontes ferro depugnabant, auribus fortasse multa, oculis quidem nulla, poterat esse fortior contra dolorem et mortem disciplina.*” “The shows of gladiators may be thought barbarous and inhuman, and I know not but it is so, as it is now practised; but in those times, when only criminals were combatants, the ear perhaps might receive many better instructions, but it is impossible that any thing which affects our eyes, should fortify us so well against pain and death.”

Steelc.

T.



No. 437.—TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1712.

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*Tune impanè hæc facias? Tune hic homines adolescentulos,  
Imperitos rerum, eductos libere, in fraudem illicis?  
Sollicitando et pollicitando eorum animos lactas?  
Ac meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas?*

TER. AND. ACT. V. SC. 4.

Shall you escape with impunity ; you, who lay snares for young men, of a liberal education, but unacquainted with the world, and, by force of importunity and promises, draw them in to marry harlots ?

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THE other day passed by me, in her chariot, a lady with that pale and wan complexion, which we sometimes see in young people who are fallen into sorrow and private anxiety of mind, which antedate age and sickness. It is not three years ago since she was gay, airy, and a little towards libertine in her carriage ; but, methought, I easily forgave her that little insolence, which she so severely pays for in her present condition. Flavilla, of whom I am speaking, is married to a sullen fool with wealth. Her beauty and merit are lost upon the dolt, who is insensible of perfection in any thing. Their hours together are either painful or insipid. The minutes she has to herself, in his absence, are not sufficient to give vent at her



eyes, to the grief and torment of his last conversation. This poor creature was sacrificed (with a temper, which, under the cultivation of a man of sense, would have made the most agreeable companion) into the arms of this loathsome yoke-fellow, by Sempronia. Sempronia is a good lady, who supports herself in an affluent condition, by contracting friendship with rich young widows, and maids of plentiful fortunes at their own disposal, and bestowing her friends upon worthless, indigent fellows ; on the other side, she ensnares inconsiderate and rash youths, of great estates, into the arms of vicious women. For this purpose, she is accomplished in all the arts which can make her acceptable at impertinent visits ; she knows all that passes in every quarter, and is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, busy bodies, dependents, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. At the price of a good sum of money, Sempronia, by the instigation of Flavilla's mother, brought about the match for the daughter ; and the reputation of this, which is apparently, in point of fortune, more than Flavilla could expect, has gained her the visits and frequent attendance of the crowd of mothers, who had rather see their children miserable in great wealth, than the happiest of the race of mankind in a less conspicuous state of life. When Sempronia is so well acquainted with a woman's tem-

per and circumstances, that she believes marriage would be acceptable to her, and advantageous to the man who shall get her, her next step is to look out for some one, whose condition has some secret wound in it, and wants a sum, yet, in the eye of the world, not unsuitable to her. If such is not easily had, she immediately adorns a worthless fellow with what estate she thinks convenient, and adds as great a share of good humour and sobriety as is requisite. After this is settled, no importunities, arts, and devises, are omitted, to hasten the lady to her happiness. In the general, indeed, she is a person of so strict justice, that she marries a poor gallant to a rich wench, and a moneyless girl to a man of fortune. But then she has no manner of conscience in the disparity, when she has a mind to impose a poor rogue for one of an estate ; she has no remorse in adding to it, that he is illiterate, ignorant, and unfashioned ; but makes these imperfections arguments of the truth of his wealth ; and will, on such an occasion, with a very grave face, charge the people of condition with negligence in the education of their children. Exception being made t'other day against an ignorant booby of her own clothing, whom she was putting off for a rich heir,---“Madam,” said she, “you know there is no making children, who know they have estates, attend their books.”

Sempronia, by these arts, is loaded with pre-

sents, importuned for her acquaintance, and admired by those who do not know the first taste of life, as a woman of exemplary good breeding. But sure, to murder and rob are less iniquities, than to raise profit by abuses as irreparable as taking away life; but more grievous, as making it lastingly unhappy. To rob a lady at play of half her fortune, is not so ill as giving the whole and herself to an unworthy husband. But Sempronia can administer consolation to an unhappy fair at home, by leading her to an agreeable gallant elsewhere. She then can preach the general condition of all the married world, and tell an unexperienced young woman the methods of softening her affliction, and laugh at her simplicity and want of knowledge, with an "Oh! my dear, you will know better."

The wickedness of Sempronia, one would think, should be superlative; but I cannot but esteem that of some parents equal to it: I mean such as sacrifice the greatest endowments and qualifications to base bargains. A parent who forces a child of a liberal and ingenious\* spirit into the arms of a clown or a blockhead, obliges her to a crime too odious for a name. It is, in a degree, the unnatural conjunction of rational and brutal beings. Yet what is there so common, as the bestowing an ac-

\* *Ingenuous.*

complished woman with such a disparity? And could name crowds who lead miserable lives for want of knowledge in their parents, of this maxim, that good sense and good nature always go together. That which is attributed to fools, and called good nature, is only an inability of observing what is faulty, which turns, in marriage, into a suspicion of every thing as such, from a consciousness of that inability.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I AM entirely of your opinion with relation to the equestrian females, who affect both the masculine and feminine air at the same time; and cannot forbear making a presentment against another order of them, who grow very numerous and powerful; and since our language is not very capable of good compound words, I must be contented to call them only ‘the naked shouldered.’ These beauties are not contented to make lovers wherever they appear, but they must make rivals at the same time. Were you to see Gatty walk the Park at high mall, you would expect those who followed her, and those who met her, would immediately draw their swords for her. I hope, Sir, you will provide for the future, that women may stick to their faces for doing any further mischief, and not allow any but direct traders in beauty to expose more than the fore part of the neck, unless you please to allow this after-

game to those who are very defective in the charms of the countenance. I can say, to my sorrow, the present practice is very unfair, when to look back is death; and it may be said of our beauties, as a great poet did of bullets,

‘They kill and wound, like Parthians, as they fly.’

“I submit this to your animadversion; and am, for the little while I have left,

“Your humble servant,

“The languishing

“PHILANTHUS.

“P. S. Suppose you mended my letter, and made a simile about the ‘porcupine;’ but I submit that also.”

Steele.

T.

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No. 438.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1712.

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——— *Animum rege, qui, nisi paret,*  
*Imperat* ———

HOR. 1. EP. ii. 62.

——— Curb thy soul,  
And check thy rage, which must be rul'd or rule.

CREECH.

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It is a very common expression, that such a one is very good natured, but very passionate. The expression, indeed, is very good natured,



to allow passion so much quarter : but I think a passionate man deserves the least indulgence imaginable. It is said, it is soon over ; that is, all the mischief he does is quickly despatched, which, I think, is no great recommendation to favour. I have known one of those good-natured passionate men say, in a mixed company, even to his own wife or child, such things as the most inveterate enemy of his family would not have spoken, even in imagination. It is certain, that quick sensibility is inseparable from a ready understanding ; but why should not that good understanding call to itself all its force on such occasions, to master that sudden inclination to anger ? One of the greatest souls now in the world \* is the most subject, by nature, to anger, and yet so famous for a conquest of himself this way, that he is the known example when you talk of temper and command of a man's self. To contain the spirit of anger, is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. When a man has made any progress this way, a frivolous fellow in a passion is to him as contemptible as a froward child. It ought to be the study of every man, for his own quiet and peace. When he stands combustible and ready to flame upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to himself as it is to all about him. Syncropius leads, of all men living,

\* Lord Somers.

the most ridiculous life ; he is ever offending, and begging pardon. If his man enters the room without what he sent for---“That block-head,” begins he---“Gentlemen, I ask your pardon, but servants now-a-days---.” The wrong plates are laid, they are thrown into the middle of the room ; his wife stands by in pain for him, which he sees in her face, and answers as if he had heard all she was thinking.---“Why ? what the devil ! Why don’t you take care to give orders in these things ?” His friends sit down to a tasteless plenty of every thing, every minute expecting new insults from his impertinent passions. In a word, to eat with, or visit Syncropius, is no other than going to see him exercise his family, exercise their patience, and his own anger.

It is monstrous that the shame and confusion in which this good-natured, angry man must needs behold his friends, while he thus lays about him, does not give him so much reflection as to create an amendment. This is the most scandalous disuse of reason imaginable ; all the harmless part of him is no more than that of a bull-dog ; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. One of these good-natured, angry men shall, in an instant, assemble together so many allusions to secret circumstances as are enough to dissolve the peace of all the families and friends he is acquainted with, in a quarter of an hour, and yet the next

moment be the best-natured man in the whole world. If you would see passion in its purity, without mixture of reason, behold it represented in a mad hero, drawn by a mad poet. Nat. Lee makes his Alexander say thus---

“ Away ! begone ! and give a whirlwind room,  
Or I will blow you up like dust ! Avaunt !  
Madness but meanly represents my toil.  
Eternal discord !  
Fury ! revenge ! disdain and indignation !  
Tear my swoll’n breast, make way for fire and tempest.  
My brain is burst, debate and reason quench’d ;  
The storm is up, and my hot, bleeding heart  
Splits with the rack, while passions, like the wind,  
Rise up to heav’n, and put out all the stars.”

Every passionate fellow in town talks half the day with as little consistency, and threatens things as much out of his power.

The next disagreeable person to the outrageous gentleman, is one of a much lower order of anger, and he is what we commonly call a peevish fellow. A peevish fellow, is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight ; and therefore disturbs all who are happier than himself, with pishes and pshaws, or other well-bred interjections, at every thing that is said or done in his presence. There should be physic mixed in the food of all which these fellows eat in good company. This degree of anger passes, forsooth, for a delicacy of judgment, that won’t admit of being easily pleased ; but none above

the character of wearing a peevish man's livery ought to bear with his ill-manners. All things among men of sense and condition should pass the censure, and have the protection of the eye of reason.

No man ought to be tolerated in an habitual humour, whim, or particularity of behaviour, by any who do not wait upon him for bread. Next to the peevish fellow, is the snarler. This gentleman deals mightily in what we call the irony; and as those sort of people exert themselves most against those below them, you see their humour best in their talk to their servants. "That is so like you: You are a fine fellow: Thou art the quickest head-piece;" and the like. One would think the hectoring, the storming, the sullen, and all the different species and subordinations of the angry should be cured, by knowing they live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is the condition of being only suffered! But I am interrupted by the pleasantest scene of anger, and the disappointment of it, that I have ever known, which happened while I was yet writing, and I overheard as I sat in the back-room at a French bookseller's. There came into the shop a very learned man, with an erect, solemn air; and, though a person of great parts otherwise, slow in understanding any thing which makes against himself. The composure of the faulty man, and the whimsical perplexity of him that was justly angry, is perfectly new.

After turning over many volumes, said the seller to the buyer, "Sir, you know I have long asked you to send me back the first volume of French sermons I formerly lent you." "Sir," said the chapman, "I have often looked for it, but cannot find it; it is certainly lost, and I know not to whom I lent it, it is so many years ago." "Then, Sir, here is the other volume; I'll send you home that, and please to pay for both." "My friend," replied he, "canst thou be so senseless as not to know, that one volume is as imperfect in my library as in your shop?" "Yes, Sir, but it is you have lost the first volume; and, to be short, I will be paid." "Sir," answered the chapman, "you are a young man: your book is lost; and learn by this little loss to bear much greater adversities, which you must expect to meet with." "Yes, I'll bear when I must, but I have not lost now, for I say you have it, and shall pay me." "Friend, you grow warm; I tell you the book is lost, and I foresee, in the course even of a prosperous life, that you will meet afflictions to make you mad, if you cannot bear this trifle." "Sir, there is, in this case, no need of bearing, for you have the book." "I say, Sir, I have not the book; but your passion will not let you hear enough to be informed that I have it not. Learn resignation of yourself to the distresses of this life: nay, do not fret and fume; it is my duty to tell you, that you are of an impatient spirit,



and an impatient spirit is never without wo.”  
 “ Was ever any thing like this ?” “ Yes, Sir ;  
 there have been many things like this : the loss  
 is but a trifle, but your temper is wanton, and  
 incapable of the least pain ; therefore, let me  
 advise you to be patient ; the book is lost, but  
 do not you, for that reason, lose yourself.”

Steele.

T.

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No. 439.—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1712.

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*Hi narrata ferunt aliò : mensuraque ficti  
 Crescit ; et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.*

OVID. MET. xii. VER. 57.

Some tell what they have heard, or tales devise ;  
 Each fiction still improv'd with added lies.

---

OVID describes the palace of Fame as situated in the very centre of the universe, and perforated with so many windows and avenues as give her the sight of every thing that was done in the heavens, in the earth, and in the sea. The structure of it was contrived in so admirable a manner, that it echoed every word which was spoken in the whole compass of nature ; so that the palace, says the poet, was always filled with a confused hubbub of low, dying sounds,

the voices being almost spent and worn out before they arrived at this general rendezvous of speeches and whispers.

I consider courts with the same regard to the governments which they superintend, as Ovid's palace of Fame with regard to the universe. The eyes of a watchful minister run through the whole people. There is scarce a murmur or complaint that does not reach his ears. They have news-gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several walks and quarters, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse and conversation of the whole kingdom or commonwealth where they are employed. The wisest of kings, alluding to these invisible and unsuspected spies, who are planted by kings and rulers over their fellow-citizens, as well as to those voluntary informers that are buzzing about the ears of a great man, and making their court by such secret methods of intelligence, has given us a very prudent caution.\*

“Curse not the king; no, not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber; for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter.”

As it is absolutely necessary for rulers to make use of other people's eyes and ears, they should take particular care to do it in such a

\* Ecl. x. 20.

manner, that it may not bear too hard on the person whose life and conversation are inquired into. A man, who is capable of so infamous a calling as that of a spy, is not very much to be relied upon. He can have no great ties of honour, or checks of conscience, to restrain him in those covert evidences, where the person accused has no opportunity of vindicating himself. He will be more industrious to carry that which is grateful, than that which is true. There will be no occasion for him, if he does not hear and see things worth discovery ; so that he naturally inflames every word and circumstance, aggravates what is faulty, perverts what is good, and misrepresents what is indifferent. Nor is it to be doubted, but that such ignominious wretches let their private passions into these their clandestine informations, and often wreak their particular spite and malice against the person whom they are set to watch. It is a pleasant scene enough, which an Italian author describes, between a spy and a cardinal who employed him. The cardinal is represented as minuting down every thing that is told him. The spy begins, with a low voice, “ Such an one, the advocate, whispered to one of his friends, within my hearing, that your eminence was a very great poltroon ;” and, after having given his patron time to take it down, adds that another called him a mercenary rascal, in a public conversation. The car-

dinal replies, "Very well;" and bids him go on. The spy proceeds, and loads him with reports of the same nature, till the cardinal rises in great wrath, calls him an impudent scoundrel, and kicks him out of the room.

It is observed of great and heroic minds, that they have not only shown a particular disregard to those unmerited reproaches which have been cast upon them, but have been altogether free from that impertinent curiosity of inquiring after them, or the poor revenge of resenting them. The histories of Alexander and Cæsar are full of this kind of instances. Vulgar souls are of a quite contrary character. Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, had a dungeon, which was a very curious piece of architecture; and of which, as I am informed, there are still to be seen some remains in that island. It was called Dionysius's Ear, and built with several little windings and labyrinths, in the form of a real ear. The structure of it made it a kind of whispering place, but such a one as gathered the voice of him who spoke into a funnel which was placed at the very top of it. The tyrant used to lodge all his state criminals, or those whom he supposed to be engaged together in any evil designs upon him, in this dungeon. He had, at the same time, an apartment over it, where he used to apply himself to the funnel, and by that means overheard every thing that was whispered in the dungeon. I believe one

may venture to affirm, that a Cæsar or an Alexander would have rather died by the treason, than have used such disingenuous means for the detecting of it.

A man, who, in ordinary life, is very inquisitive after every thing which is spoken ill of him, passes his time but very indifferently. He is wounded by every arrow that is shot at him, and puts it in the power of every insignificant enemy to disquiet him. Nay, he will suffer from what has been said of him, when it is forgotten by those who said or heard it. For this reason, I could never bear one of those officious friends, that would be telling every malicious report, every idle censure, that passed upon me. The tongue of man is so petulant, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great a stress upon any present speeches and opinions. Praise and obloquy proceed very frequently out of the same mouth upon the same person, and upon the same occasion. A generous enemy will sometimes bestow commendations, as the dearest friend cannot sometimes refrain from speaking ill. The man who is indifferent in either of these respects, gives his opinion at random, and praises or disapproves, as he finds himself in humour.

I shall conclude this essay with part of a character, which is finely drawn by the Earl of Clarendon, in the first book of his history, and which gives us the lively picture of a great



man teasing himself with an absurd curiosity.

“ He had not that application, and submission, and reverence for the queen, as might have been expected from his wisdom and breeding ; and often crossed her pretences and desires with more rudeness than was natural to him. Yet he was impertinently solicitous to know what her majesty said of him in private, and what resentments she had towards him. And when, by some confidants, who had their ends upon him from those offices, he was informed of some bitter expressions fallen from her majesty, he was so exceedingly afflicted and tormented with the sense of it, that sometimes by passionate complaints and representations to the king ; sometimes by more dutiful addresses and expostulations with the queen in bewailing his misfortune ; he frequently exposed himself, and left his condition worse than it was before, and the eclairsissement commonly ended in the discovery of the persons from whom he had received his most secret intelligence.”

Addison.

C.

No. 440.—FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1712.

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*Vivere si rectè nescis, discede peritis.*

HOR. 2. EP. ii. VER. 213.

Learn to live well, or fairly make your will.

POPE.

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I HAVE already given my readers an account of a set of merry fellows who are passing their summer together in the country, being provided of a great house, where there is not only a convenient apartment for every particular person, but a large infirmary for the reception of such of them as are any way indisposed, or out of humour.\* Having lately received a letter from the secretary of this society, by order of the whole fraternity, which acquaints me with their behaviour during the last week, I shall here make a present of it to the public.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“WE are glad to find that you approve the establishment which we have here made for the retrieving of good manners and agreeable conversation, and shall use our best endeavours so

\* See Nos. 424 and 429.

to improve ourselves in this our summer retirement, that we may next winter serve as patterns to the town. But to the end that this our institution may be no less advantageous to the public than to ourselves, we shall communicate to you one week of our proceedings, desiring you at the same time, if you see any thing faulty in them, to favour us with your admonitions: for you must know, Sir, that it has been proposed amongst us to choose you for our visitor; to which I must further add, that one of the college having declared last week he did not like the Spectator of the day, and not being able to assign any just reasons for such his dislike, he was sent to the infirmary, *nemine contradicente*.

“On Monday the assembly was in very good humour, having received some recruits of French claret that morning; when, unluckily, towards the middle of the dinner, one of the company swore at his servant in a very rough manner, for having put too much water in his wine. Upon which the president of the day, who is always the mouth of the company, after having convinced him of the impertinence of his passion, and the insult he had made upon the company, ordered his man to take him from the table, and convey him to the infirmary. There was but one more sent away that day: this was a gentleman, who is reckoned by some persons one of the greatest wits, and by others

one of the greatest boobies about town. This you will say is a strange character, but what makes it stranger yet, is a very true one, for he is perpetually the reverse of himself, being always merry or dull to excess. We brought him hither to divert us, which he did very well upon the road, having lavished away as much wit and laughter upon the hackney-coachman as might have served him during his whole stay here, had it been duly managed. He had been lumpish for two or three days, but was so far connived at, in hopes of recovery, that we despatched one of the briskest fellows among the brotherhood into the infirmary for having told him at table he was not merry. But our president, observing that he indulged himself in this long fit of stupidity, and construing it as a contempt of the college, ordered him to retire into the place prepared for such companions. He was no sooner got into it, but his wit and mirth returned upon him in so violent a manner, that he shook the whole infirmary with the noise of it, and had so good an effect upon the rest of the patients, that he brought them all out to dinner with him the next day.

“On Tuesday we were no sooner sat down, but one of the company complained that his head ached; upon which another asked him, in an insolent manner, what he did there then; this insensibly grew into some warm words; so that the president, in order to keep the

peace, gave directions to take them both from the table, and lodge them in the infirmary. Not long after, another of the company telling us he knew, by a pain in his shoulder, that we should have some rain, the president ordered him to be removed, and placed as a weather-glass in the apartment above mentioned.

“On Wednesday a gentleman having received a letter written in a woman’s hand, and changing colour twice or thrice as he read it, desired leave to retire into the infirmary. The president consented, but denied him the use of pen, ink, and paper, till such time as he had slept upon it. One of the company being seated at the lower end of the table, and discovering his secret discontent, by finding fault with every dish that was served up, and refusing to laugh at any thing that was said, the president told him, that he found he was in an uneasy seat, and desired him to accommodate himself better in the infirmary. After dinner, a very honest fellow chancing to let a pun fall from him, his neighbour cried out, ‘To the infirmary;’ at the same time pretending to be sick at it, as having the same natural antipathy to a pun, which some have to a cat. This produced a long debate. Upon the whole the punster was acquitted, and his neighbour sent off.

“On Thursday there was but one delinquent. This was a gentleman of strong voice, but weak understanding. He had unluckily engaged



himself in a dispute with a man of excellent sense, but of a modest elocution. The man of heat replied to every answer of his antagonist with a louder note than ordinary, and only raise his voice when he should have enforced his argument. Finding himself at length driven to an absurdity, he still reasoned in a more clamorous and confused manner; and, to make the greatest impression upon his hearers, concluded with a loud thump upon the table. The president immediately ordered him to be carried off, and dieted with water-gruel, till such time as he should be sufficiently weakened for conversation.

“On Friday there passed very little remarkable, saving only that several petitions were read of the persons in custody, desiring to be released from their confinement, and vouching for one another’s good behaviour for the future.

“On Saturday we received many excuses from persons who had found themselves in an unsociable temper, and had voluntarily shut themselves up. The infirmary was, indeed, never so full as on this day, which I was at some loss to account for, till, upon my going abroad, I observed that it was an easterly wind. The retirement of most of my friends has given me an opportunity and leisure of writing you this letter, which I must not conclude without assuring you, that all the members of

our college, as well those who are under confinement, as those who are at liberty, are your very humble servants, though none more than,

“ &c.”

ADDISON.

C.

No. 441.—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1712.

*Si fractus illabatur orbis,  
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.*

HOR. 3. OD. iii. VER. 7.

Should the whole frame of nature round him break,  
In ruin and confusion hurl'd,  
He, unconcern'd, would hear the mighty crack,  
And stand secure amidst a falling world.

ANON.

MAN, considered in himself, is a very helpless and a very wretched being. He is subject every moment to the greatest calamities and misfortunes. He is beset with dangers on all sides, and may become unhappy by numberless casualties, which he could not foresee, nor have prevented had he foreseen them.

It is our comfort, while we are obnoxious to so many accidents, that we are under the care of one who directs contingencies, and has in his hands the management of every thing that is capable of annoying or offending us; who knows the assistance we stand in need of, and

is always ready to bestow it on those who ask it of him.

The natural homage with such a creature bears to so infinitely wise and good a being, is a firm reliance on him for the blessings and conveniences of life, and an habitual trust in him for deliverance out of all such dangers and difficulties as may befall us.

This man, who always lives in this disposition of mind, has not the same dark and melancholy views of human nature, as he who considers himself abstractedly from this relation to the Supreme Being. At the same time that he reflects upon his own weakness and imperfection, he comforts himself with the contemplation of those divine attributes, which are employed for his safety and his welfare. He finds his want of foresight made up by the omniscience of him who is his support. He is not sensible of his own want of strength, when he knows that his helper is almighty. In short, the person who has a firm trust on the Supreme Being, is powerful in his power, wise by his wisdom, happy by his happiness. He reaps the benefit of every divine attribute, and loses his own insufficiency in the fulness of infinite perfection.

To make our lives more easy to us, we are commanded to put our trust in him, who is thus able to relieve and succour us; the divine goodness having made such a reliance a duty, not-

withstanding we should have been miserable had it been forbidden us.

Among several motives which might be made use of to recommend this duty to us, I shall only take notice of those that follow.

The first and strongest is, that we are promised, he will not fail those who put their trust in him.

But, without considering the supernatural blessing which accompanies this duty, we may observe that it has a natural tendency to its own reward, or, in other words, that this firm trust and confidence in the great Disposer of all things, contributes very much to the getting clear of any affliction, or to the bearing it manfully. A person who believes he has his succour at hand, and that he acts in the sight of his friend, often exerts himself beyond his abilities, and does wonders that are not to be matched by one who is not animated with such a confidence of success. I could produce instances from history, of generals, who out of a belief that they were under the protection of some invisible assistant, did not only encourage their soldiers to do their utmost, but have acted themselves beyond what they would have done, they had not been inspired by such a belief. I might in the same manner show how such a trust in the assistance of an Almighty Being naturally produces patience, hope, cheerfulness, and

all other dispositions of mind that alleviate those calamities which we are not able to remove.

The practice of this virtue administers great comfort to the mind of man in times of poverty and affliction, but most of all in the hour of death. When the soul is hovering in the last moments of its separation ; when it is just entering on another state of existence, to converse with scenes, and objects, and companions, that are altogether new---what can support her under such tremblings of thought, such fear, such anxiety, such apprehensions, but the casting of all her cares upon him who first gave her being, who has conducted her through one stage of it, and will be always with her to guide and comfort her in her progress through eternity?

David has very beautifully represented this steady reliance on God Almighty in his twenty-third psalm, which is a kind of pastoral hymn, and filled with those allusions which are usual in that kind of writing. As the poetry is very exquisite, I shall present my reader with the following translation of it.---

“ The Lord my pasture shall prepare,  
And feed me with a shepherd’s care ;  
His presence shall my wants supply,  
And guard me with a watchful eye ;  
My noon-day walks he shall attend,  
And all my midnight hours defend.



“ When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant :  
 To fertile vales and dewy meads  
 My weary, wand’ring steps he leads ;  
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
 Amid the verdant landscape flow.

“ Though in the paths of death I tread,  
 With gloomy horrors overspread,  
 My stedfast heart shall fear no ill,  
 For thou, O Lord, art with me still ;  
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.

“ Though in a bare and rugged way,  
 Through devious, lonely, wilds I stray,  
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile :  
 The barren wilderness shall smile,  
 With sudden greens and herbage crown’d,  
 And streams shall murmur all around.”

Addison.

C.

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No. 442.—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1712.

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*Scribimus indocti doctique*—

HOR. 2. EP. i. VER. 117.

— Those who cannot write, and those who can,  
 All rhyme, and scrawl, and scribble, to a man.

POPE.

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I DO not know whether I enough explained  
 myself to the world, when I invited all men to

be assistant to me in this my work of speculation ;\* for I have not yet acquainted my readers that, besides the letters and valuable hints I have from time to time received from my correspondents, I have by me several curious and extraordinary papers sent me with a design (as no one will doubt when they are published) that they may be printed entire, and without any alteration, by way of Spectator. I must acknowledge also, that I myself being the first projector of the paper, thought I had a right to make them my own, by dressing them in my own style, by leaving out what would not appear like mine, and by adding whatever might be proper to adapt them to the character and genius of my paper, with which it was almost impossible these could exactly correspond, it being certain that hardly two men think alike ; and, therefore, so many men, so many Spectators. Besides, I must own my weakness for glory is such, that if I consulted that only, I might be so far swayed by it, as almost to wish that no one could write a Spectator besides myself ; nor can I deny but, upon the first perusal of those papers, I felt some secret inclinations of ill-will towards the persons who wrote them. This was the impression I had upon first reading them ; but, upon a late review, (more for the sake of entertainment than use), regarding

\* See No. 428.

them with another eye than I had done at first, (for by converting them as well as I could to my own use, I thought I had utterly disabled them from ever offending me again as Spectators,) I found myself moved by a passion very different from that of envy; sensibly touched with pity, the softest and most generous of all passions, when I reflected what a cruel disappointment the neglect of those papers must needs have been to the writers who impatiently longed to see them appear in print, and who, no doubt, triumphed to themselves in the hopes of having a share with me in the applause of the public; a pleasure so great, that none but those who have experienced it can have a sense of it. In this manner of viewing those papers, I really found I had not done them justice, there being something so extremely natural and peculiarly good in some of them, that I will appeal to the world whether it was possible to alter a word in them without doing them a manifest hurt and violence; and whether they can ever appear rightly, and as they ought, but in their own native dress and colours. And therefore I think I should not only wrong them, but deprive the world of a considerable satisfaction, should I any longer delay the making them public.

After I have published a few of these Spectators, I doubt not but I shall find the success of them to equal, if not surpass, that of the

best of my own. An author should take all methods to humble himself in the opinion he has of his own performances. When these papers appear to the world, I doubt not but they will be followed by many others; and I shall not repine, though I myself shall have left me but a very few days to appear in public: but preferring the general weal and advantage to any considerations of myself, I am resolved for the future to publish any Spectator that deserves it entire, and without any alteration: assuring the world (if there can be need of it) that it is none of mine; and if the authors think fit to subscribe their names, I will add them.

I think the best way of promoting this generous and useful design, will be by giving out subjects or themes of all kinds whatsoever, on which (with a preamble of the extraordinary benefit and advantage that may accrue thereby to the public) I will invite all manner of persons, whether scholars, citizens, courtiers, gentlemen of the town or country, and all beaux, rakes, smarts, prudes, coquettes, housewives, and all sorts of wits, whether male or female, and however distinguished, whether they be true wits, whole or half wits, or whether arch, dry, natural, acquired, genuine, or depraved wits; and persons of all sorts of tempers and complexions, whether the severe, the delightful, the impertient, the agreeable, the thoughtful, busy, or careless, the serene or cloudy, jovial



or melancholy, untowardly or easy, the cold, temperate, or sanguine ; and of what manners or dispositions soever, whether the ambitious or humble-minded, the proud or pitiful, ingenuous or base-minded, good or ill natured, public spirited or selfish ; and under what fortune or circumstance soever, whether the contented or miserable, happy or unfortunate, high or low, rich or poor, (whether so through want of money, or desire of more), healthy or sickly, married or single ; nay, whether tall or short, fat or lean ; and of what trade, occupation, profession, station, country, faction, party, persuasion, quality, age, or condition soever ; who have ever made thinking a part of their business or diversion, and have any thing worthy to impart on these subjects to the world according to their several and respective talents or geniuses ; and, as the subject given out hit their tempers, humours, or circumstances, or may be made profitable to the public by their particular knowledge or experience in the matter proposed, to do their utmost on them by such a time, to the end they may receive the inexpressible and irresistible pleasure of seeing their essays allowed of and relished by the rest of mankind.

I will not prepossess the reader with too great expectation of the extraordinary advantages which must redound to the public by these essays, when the different thoughts and obser-



vations of all sorts of persons, according to their quality, age, sex, education, professions, humours, manners, and conditions, &c. shall be set out by themselves in the clearest and most genuine light, and as they themselves would wish to have them appear to the world.

The thesis proposed for the present exercise of the adventurers to write Spectators, is MONEY ; on which subject all persons are desired to send in their thoughts within ten days after the date hereof.

Steele

T.

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No. 443.—TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1712.

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*Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.*

HOR. 3. OD. XXIV. VER. 33.

Snatch'd from our sight, we eagerly pursue,  
And fondly would recal her to our view.

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CAMILLA \* TO THE SPECTATOR.

“MR. SPECTATOR, *Venice, July 10, N. S.*

“I TAKE it extremely ill, that you do not reckon conspicuous persons of your nation are within your cognizance, though out of the do-

\* Mrs. Tofts, who performed the character of Camilla in the opera so named.

minions of Great Britain. I little thought, in the green years of my life, that I should ever call it an happiness to be out of dear England ; but as I grew to woman, I found myself less acceptable in proportion to the increase of my merit. Their ears in Italy are so differently formed from the make of yours in England, that I never come upon the stage, but a general satisfaction appears in every countenance of the whole people. When I dwell upon a note, I behold all the men accompanying me, with heads inclining and falling of their persons on one side, as dying away with me. The women, too, do justice to my merit, and no ill-natured, worthless creature cries, ‘The vain thing,’ when I am rapt up in the performance of my part, and sensibly touched with the effect my voice has upon all who hear me. I live here distinguished as one whom nature has been liberal to in a graceful person, an exalted mien, and heavenly voice. These particularities in this strange country, are arguments for respect and generosity to her who is possessed of them. The Italians see a thousand beauties I am sensible I have no pretence to, and abundantly make up to me the injustice I received in my own country, of disallowing me what I really had. The humour of hissing, which you have among you, I do not know any thing of ; and their applauses are uttered in sighs, and bearing a part at the cadences of voice with the

persons who are performing. I am often put in mind of those complaisant lines of my own countryman,\* when he is calling all his faculties together to hear Arabella.

‘ Let all be hush’d, each softest motion cease :  
Be ev’ry loud tumultuous thought at peace ;  
And ev’ry ruder gasp of breath  
Be calm, as in the arms of death :  
And thou, most fickle, most uneasy part,  
Thou restless wanderer, my heart,  
Be still ; gently, ah ! gently leave,  
Thou busy, idle thing, to heave :  
Stir not a pulse ; and let my blood,  
That turbulent, unruly flood,  
Be softly staid ;  
Let me be all, but my attention, dead.’

The whole city of Venice is as still when I am singing, as this polite hearer was to Mrs. Hunt. But when they break that silence, did you know the pleasure I am in, when every man utters his applause, by calling me aloud, ‘The dear creature ! The angel ! The Venus ! What attitude she moves with !---Hush, she sings again !’ We have no boisterous wits who dare disturb an audience, and break the public peace merely to show they dare. Mr. Spectator, I write this to you thus in haste, to tell you I am so very much at ease here, that I know nothing but joy : and I will not return, but leave you in England to hiss all merit of your own growth

\* Congreve.

off the stage. I know, Sir, you were always my admirer : and, therefore, I am your's,

“ CAMILLA.

“ *P. S.* I am ten times better dressed than ever I was in England.”

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ THE project in your's of the 11th instant,\* of furthering the correspondence and knowledge of that considerable part of mankind, the trading world, cannot but be highly commendable. Good lectures to young traders may have very good effects on their conduct : but beware you propagate no false notions of trade : let none of your correspondents impose on the world, by putting forth base methods in a good light, and glazing them over with improper terms. I would have no means of profit set for copies to others, but such as are laudable in themselves. Let not noise be called industry, nor impudence courage. Let not good fortune be imposed on the world for good management, nor poverty be called folly : impute not always bankruptcy to extravagance, nor an estate to foresight. Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity profusion.

“ *Honestus* is a well-meaning and judicious trader ; hath substantial goods, and trades with his own stock, husbands his money to the best

\* See No. 428.

advantage, without taking all the advantages of the necessities of his workmen, or grinding the face of the poor. Fortunatus is stocked with ignorance, and consequently with self-opinion; the quality of his goods cannot but be suitable to that of his judgment. Honestus pleases discerning people, and keeps their custom by good usage; makes modest profit by modest means, to the decent support of his family: while Fortunatus, blustering always, pushes on, promising much, and performing little; with obsequiousness offensive to people of sense, strikes at all, catches much the greater part, and raises a considerable fortune by imposition on others, to the discouragement and ruin of those who trade fair, in the same way.

“I give here but loose hints, and beg you to be very circumspect in the province you have now undertaken: if you perform it successfully, it will be a very great good; for nothing is more wanting, than that mechanic industry were set forth with the freedom and greatness of mind which ought always to accompany a man of a liberal education. “Your humble servant,

“R. C.”

“*From my shop under  
the Royal Exchange, July 14.*”

“MR. SPECTATOR,                      *July 24, 1712.*

“NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated censures that your spectatorial wisdom has passed upon



people more remarkable for impudence than wit, there are yet some remaining, who pass with the giddy part of mankind for sufficient sharers of the latter, who have nothing but the former qualification to recommend them. Another timely animadversion is absolutely necessary: be pleased, therefore, once for all, to let these gentlemen know, that there is neither mirth nor good humour in hooting a young fellow out of countenance: nor that it will ever constitute a wit, to conclude a tart piece of buffoonery, with a ‘What makes you blush?’ Pray please to inform them again, that to speak what they know is shocking, proceeds from ill nature and a sterility of brain; especially when the subject will not admit of raillery, and their discourse has no pretension to satire, but what is in their design to disoblige. I should be very glad, too, if you would take notice, that a daily repetition of the same overbearing insolence is yet more insupportable, and a confirmation of very extraordinary dulness. The sudden publication of this may have an effect upon a notorious offender of this kind, whose reformation would redound very much to the satisfaction and quiet of

“ Your most humble servant,

“ F. B.”

T.

No. 444.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1712.

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*Parturiunt montes* 

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HOR. ARS POET. V. 139.

The mountain labours, and is brought to bed.

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It gives me much despair in the design of reforming the world by my speculations, when I find there always arise, from one generation to another, successive cheats and bubbles, as naturally as beasts of prey, and those which are to be their food. There is hardly a man in the world, one would think, so ignorant, as not to know that the ordinary quack-doctors, who publish their great abilities in little brown billets, distributed to all that pass by, are to a man impostors and murderers; yet such is the credulity of the vulgar, and the impudence of these professors, that the affair still goes on, and new promises, of what was never done before, are made every day. What aggravates the jest is, that even this promise has been made as long as the memory of man can trace it, and yet nothing performed, and yet still prevails. As I was passing along to-day, a paper given into my hand by a fellow without a nose, tells us as follows what good news is come to town,

to wit, that there is now a certain cure for the French disease, by a gentleman just come from his travels.

“ In Russel-court, over against the Cannon-ball, at the Surgeon’s arms, in Drury-lane, is lately come from his travels, a surgeon who hath practised surgery and physic both by sea and land, these twenty-four years. He (by the blessing) cures the yellow jaundice, green-sickness, scurvý, dropsy, surfeits, long sea-voyages, campaigns, and women’s miscarriages, lying-in, &c. as some people that *has* been lame these thirty years can testify ; in short, he cureth all diseases incident to men, women, or children.”

If a man could be so indolent as to look upon this havoc of the human species, which is made by vice and ignorance, it would be a good ridiculous work to comment upon the declaration of this accomplished traveller. There is something unaccountably taking among the vulgar in those who come from a great way off. Ignorant people of quality, as many there are of such, doat excessively this way ; many instances of which every man will suggest to himself, without my enumeration of them. The ignorants of lower order, who cannot, like the upper ones, be profuse of their money to those recommended by coming from a distance, are no less complaisant than the others, for they venture their lives from the same admiration.

“The doctor is lately come from his travels,” and has “practised both by sea and land,” and therefore cures “the green-sickness, long sea-voyages, campaigns, and lyings-in.” Both by sea and land !---I will not answer for the distempers called sea-voyages and campaigns ; but I dare say those of green-sickness and lying-in might be as well taken care of if the doctor stayed ashore. But the art of managing mankind is only to make them stare a little ; to keep up their astonishment ; to let nothing be familiar to them, but ever to have something in their sleeve, in which they must think you are deeper than they are. There is an ingenious fellow, a barber, of my acquaintance, who, besides his broken fiddle and a dried sea-monster, has a twine-cord, strained with two nails, at each end, over his window, and the words “rainy, dry, wet,” and so forth, written to denote the weather, according to the rising or falling of the cord. We very great scholars are not apt to wonder at this : but I observed a very honest fellow, a chance customer, who sat in the chair before me to be shaved, fix his eye upon this miraculous performance during the operation upon his chin and face. When those, and his head also, were cleared of all encumbrances and excrescences, he looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still grubbing in his pockets, and casting his eye again at the twine, and the words writ on each side ; then altered

his mind as to farthings, and gave my friend a silver sixpence. The business, as I said, is to keep up the amazement; and, if my friend had had only the skeleton and kit, he must have been contented with a less payment. But the doctor we were talking of, adds to his long voyages, the testimony of some people “that *has* been thirty years lame.” When I received my paper, a sagacious fellow took one at the same time, and read till he came to the thirty years confinement of his friends, and went off, very well convinced of the doctor’s sufficiency. You have many of those prodigious persons, who have had some extraordinary accident at their birth, or a great disaster in some part of their lives. Any thing, however foreign from the business the people want of you, will convince them of your ability in that you profess. There is a doctor in Mouse-alley, near Wapping, who sets up for curing cataracts upon the credit of having, as his bill sets forth, lost an eye in the emperor’s service. His patients come in upon this, and he shows his muster-roll, which confirms that he was in his imperial majesty’s troops; and he puts out their eyes with great success. Who would believe that a man should be a doctor for the cure of bursten children, by declaring that his father and grandfather were born bursten? But Charles Ingolston, next door to the Harp, in Barbican, has made a pretty penny by that asseveration. The ge-



nerality go, upon their first conception, and think no further ; all the rest is granted. They take it, that there is something uncommon in you, and give you credit for the rest. You may be sure it is upon that I go, when sometimes, let it be to the purpose or not, I keep a Latin sentence in my front ; and I was not a little pleased, when I observed one of my readers say, casting his eye upon my twentieth paper, “ More Latin still ? What a prodigious scholar is this man ! ” But as I have here taken much liberty with this learned doctor, I must make up all I have said, by repeating what he seems to be in earnest in, and honestly promises to those who will not receive him as a great man ; to wit, that “ from eight to twelve, and from two to six, he attends for the good of the public, to bleed for three-pence.”

Steele.

T.

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No. 445.—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1712.

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*Tanti non es, ais. Sapis, Luperce.*

MART. EPIG. i. 118.

You say, Luperus, what I write  
I'n't worth so much : you're in the right.

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THIS is the day on which many eminent authors will probably publish their last words. I

am afraid that few of our weekly historians, who are men that above all others delight in war, will be able to subsist under the weight of a stamp,\* and an approaching peace. A sheet of blank paper, that must have this new imprimatur clapped upon it, before it is qualified to communicate any thing to the public, will make its way in the world but very heavily. In short, the necessity of carrying a stamp, and the improbability of notifying a bloody battle, will, I am afraid, both concur to the sinking of those thin folios, which have, every other day, retailed to us the history of Europe, for several years last past. A facetious friend of mine, who loves a pun, calls this present mortality among authors, “The fall of the leaf.”

I remember, upon Mr. Baxter's death, there was published a sheet of very good sayings, inscribed, “The last words of Mr. Baxter.” The title sold so great a number of these papers, that, about a week after, there came out a second sheet, inscribed, “More last words of Mr. Baxter.” In the same manner, I have reason to think, that several ingenious writers,

\* The stamp-duty, here alluded to, took place on the 1st of August, 1712; and every single half-sheet paid a halfpenny to the queen. “The Observer is fallen; the Medleys are jumbled together with the Flying-Post; the Examiner is deadly sick; the Spectator keeps up, and doubles its price. I know not how long it will hold. Have you seen the red stamp the papers are marked with? Methinks the stamping it is worth a halfpenny.”—Swift's Works, vol. xv. p. 319, 8vo edit. 1801.

who have taken their leave of the public in farewell papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again, though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. Be that as it will, it is my business, in this place, to give an account of my own intentions, and to acquaint my reader with the motives by which I act, in this great crisis of the republic of letters.

I have been long debating in my own heart, whether I should throw up my pen, as an author that is cashiered by the act of parliament which is to operate within these four-and-twenty hours, or whether I should still persist in laying my speculations, from day to day, before the public. The argument which prevails with me most on the first side of the question, is, that I am informed, by my bookseller, he must raise the price of every single paper to two-pence, or that he shall not be able to pay the duty of it. Now, as I am very desirous my readers should have their learning as cheap as possible, it is with great difficulty that I comply with him in this particular.

However, upon laying my reasons together in the balance, I find that those who plead for the continuance of this work, have much the greater weight. For, in the first place, in recompence for the expense to which this will put my readers, it is to be hoped they may receive from every paper so much instruction as will

be a very good equivalent. And, in order to this, I would not advise any one to take it in, who, after the perusal of it, does not find himself two-pence the wiser or the better man for it; or who, upon examination, does not believe that he has had two-penny-worth of mirth or instruction for his money.

But I must confess there is another motive which prevails with me more than the former. I consider that the tax on paper was given for the support of the government; and, as I have enemies who are apt to pervert every thing I do or say, I fear they would ascribe the laying down my paper, on such an occasion, to a spirit of malcontentedness, which I am resolved none shall ever justly upbraid me with. No, I shall glory in contributing my utmost to the public weal; and, if my country receives five or six pounds a day by my labours, I shall be very well pleased to find myself so useful a member. It is a received maxim, that no honest man should enrich himself by methods that are prejudicial to the community in which he lives; and, by the same rule, I think we may pronounce the person to deserve very well of his countrymen, whose labours bring more into the public coffers than into his own pocket.

Since I have mentioned the word enemies, I must explain myself so far as to acquaint my reader, that I mean only the insignificant party zealots on both sides: men of such poor, nar-

row souls, that they are not capable of thinking on any thing, but with an eye to whig or tory. During the course of this paper, I have been accused by these despicable wretches of trimming, time-serving, personal reflection, secret satire, and the like. Now, though in these my compositions, it is visible to any reader of common sense, that I consider nothing but my subject, which is always of an indifferent nature ; how is it possible for me to write so clear of party, as not to lie open to the censures of those who will be applying every sentence, and finding out persons and things in it, which it has no regard to ?

Several paltry scribblers and declaimers have done me the honour to be dull upon me, in reflections of this nature ; but, notwithstanding my name has been sometimes traduced by this contemptible tribe of men, I have hitherto avoided all animadversions upon them. The truth of it is, I am afraid of making them appear considerable, by taking notice of them, for they are like those imperceptible insects which are discovered by the microscope, and cannot be made the subject of observation without being magnified.

Having mentioned those few who have shown themselves the enemies of this paper, I should be very ungrateful to the public, did I not, at the same time, testify my gratitude to those who are its friends, in which number I may reckon



many of the most distinguished persons of all conditions, parties, and professions, in the isle of Great Britain. I am not so vain as to think this approbation is so much due to the performance as to the design. There is, and ever will be, justice enough in the world, to afford patronage and protection for those who endeavour to advance truth and virtue, without regard to the passions and prejudices of any particular cause or faction. If I have any other merit in me, it is, that I have new-pointed all the batteries of ridicule. They have been generally planted against persons who have appeared serious rather than absurd: or, at best, have aimed rather at what is unfashionable, than what is vicious. For my own part, I have endeavoured to make nothing ridiculous, that is not in some measure criminal. I have set up the immoral man as the object of derision. In short, if I have not formed a new weapon against vice and irreligion, I have at least shown how that weapon may be put to a right use which has so often fought the battles of impiety and profaneness.

ADDISON.

C.



No. 446.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1712.

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*Quid deceat, quid non ; quò virtus, quò ferat error.*

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 308.

What fit, what not ; what excellent, or ill.

ROSCOMMON.

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SINCE two or three writers of comedy, who are now living, have taken their farewell of the stage, those who succeed them, finding themselves incapable of rising up to their wit, humour, and good sense, have only imitated them in some of those loose, unguarded strokes, in which they complied with the corrupt taste of the more vicious part of their audience. When persons of a low genius attempt this kind of writing, they know no difference between being merry and being lewd. It is with an eye to some of these degenerate compositions that I have written the following discourse.

Were our English stage but half so virtuous as that of the Greeks or Romans, we should quickly see the influence of it in the behaviour of all the politer part of mankind. It would not be fashionable to ridicule religion, or its professors ; the man of pleasure would not be the complete gentleman ; vanity would be out of

countenance, and every quality which is ornamental to human nature, would meet with that esteem which is due to it.

If the English stage were under the same regulations the Athenian was formerly, it would have the same effect that had, in recommending the religion, the government, and public worship of its country. Were our plays subject to proper inspections and limitations, we might not only pass away several of our vacant hours in the highest entertainment, but should always rise from them wiser and better than we sat down to them.

It is one of the most unaccountable things in our age, that the lewdness of our theatre should be so much complained of, so well exposed, and so little redressed. It is to be hoped that some time or other we may be at leisure to restrain the licentiousness of the theatre, and make it contribute its assistance to the advancement of morality, and to the reformation of the age. As matters stand at present, multitudes are shut out from this noble diversion, by reason of those abuses and corruptions that accompany it. A father is often afraid that his daughter should be ruined by those entertainments, which were invented for the accomplishment and refining of human nature. The Athenian and the Roman plays were written with such a regard to morality, that Socrates used to frequent the one, and Cicero the other.

It happened once indeed, that Cato dropped into the Roman theatre, when the Floralia were to be represented ; and as in that performance, which was a kind of religious ceremony, there were several indecent parts to be acted, the people refused to see them whilst Cato was present. Martial, on this hint, made the following epigram, which we must suppose was applied to some grave friend of his, that had been accidentally present at some such entertainment.---

*“Nôsses jocosæ dulce cùm sacrum Floræ,  
Festosque lusus, et licentiam vulgi,  
Cur in theutrum, Cato severe, venisti?  
An ideo tantum veneras, ut exires?”*

1. EPIG. 3.

“Why dost thou come, great censor of the age,  
To see the loose diversions of the stage?  
With awful countenance and brow severe,  
What, in the name of goodness, dost thou here?  
See the mix’d crowd! how giddy, lewd, and vain!  
Didst thou come in, but to go out again?”

An accident of this nature might happen once in an age among the Greeks or Romans ; but they were too wise and good to let the constant nightly entertainment be of such a nature, that people of the most sense and virtue could not be at it. Whatever vices are represented upon the stage, they ought to be so marked and branded by the poet, as not to appear either laudable or amiable in the person who is tainted

with them. But if we look into the English comedies above mentioned, we would think they were formed upon a quite contrary maxim, and that this rule, though it held good upon the heathen stage, was not to be regarded in Christian theatres. There is another rule, likewise, which was observed by authors of antiquity, and which these modern geniuses have no regard to, and that was, never to choose an improper subject for ridicule. Now, a subject is improper for ridicule, if it is apt to stir up horror and commiseration rather than laughter. For this reason, we do not find any comedy, in so polite an author as Terence, raised upon the violations of the marriage-bed. The falsehood of the wife or husband has given occasion to noble tragedies ; but a Scipio and Lelius would have looked upon incest or murder to have been as proper subjects for comedy. On the contrary, cuckoldom is the basis of most of our modern plays. If an alderman appears upon the stage, you may be sure it is in order to be cuckolded. An husband that is a little grave or elderly, generally meets with the same fate. Knights and baronets, country squires, and justices of the quorum, come up to town for no other purpose. I have seen poor Dogget cuckolded in all these capacities. In short, our English writers are as frequently severe upon this innocent, unhappy creature, commonly known by the name of a cuckold, as the an-



cient comic writers were upon an eating parasite, or a vain-glorious soldier.

At the same time, the poet so contrives matters, that the two criminals are the favourites of the audience. We sit still, and wish well to them through the whole play, are pleased when they meet with proper opportunities, and out of humour when they are disappointed. The truth of it is, the accomplished gentleman upon the English stage is the person that is familiar with other men's wives, and indifferent to his own; as the fine woman is generally a composition of sprightliness and falsehood. I do not know whether it proceeds from barrenness of invention, depravation of manners, or ignorance of mankind, but I have often wondered that our ordinary poets cannot frame to themselves the idea of a fine man who is not a whore-master, or of a fine woman that is not a jilt.

I have sometimes thought of compiling a system of ethics out of the writings of those corrupt poets under the title of Stage Morality. But I have been diverted from this thought by a project which has been executed by an ingenious gentleman of my acquaintance. He has composed, it seems, the history of a young fellow who has taken all his notions of the world from the stage, and who has directed himself in every circumstance of his life and conversation, by the maxims and examples of the

fine gentleman in English comedies. If I can prevail upon him to give me a copy of this new-fashioned novel, I will bestow on it a place in my works, and question not but it may have as good an effect upon the drama as Don Quixote had upon romance.

Addison.

C.

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No. 447.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1712.

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Φημι πολυχρονην μελετην εμμεναι, φιλε και δη  
Ταυτην ανθρωποις τελευτωσαν Φυσιν ειναι.

Long exercise, my friend, inures the mind ;  
And what we once dislik'd, we pleasing find.

---

THERE is not a common saying which has a better turn of sense in it, than what we often hear in the mouths of the vulgar, that “custom is a second nature.” It is indeed able to form the man anew, and to give him inclinations and capacities altogether different from those he was born with. Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, tells us of an idiot, that, chancing to live within the sound of a clock, and always amusing himself with counting the hour of the day whenever the clock struck, the clock being spoiled by some accident, the idiot con-

tinued to strike and count the hour without the help of it, in the same manner as he had done when it was entire. Though I dare not vouch for the truth of this story, it is very certain that custom has a mechanical effect upon the body, at the same time that it has a very extraordinary influence upon the mind.

I shall in this paper consider one very remarkable effect which custom has upon human nature, and which, if rightly observed, may lead us into very useful rules of life. What I shall here take notice of in custom, is its wonderful efficacy in making every thing pleasant to us. A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by degrees contracts so strong an inclination towards it, gives himself up so entirely to it, that it seems the only end of his being. The love of a retired or busy life will grow upon a man insensibly, as he is conversant in the one or the other, till he is utterly unqualified for relishing that to which he has been for some time disused. Nay, a man may smoke, or drink, or take snuff, till he is unable to pass away his time without it; not to mention how our delight in any particular study, art, or science, rises and improves, in proportion to the application which we bestow upon it. Thus what was at first an exercise, becomes at length an entertainment. Our employments are changed into our diversions. The mind grows fond

of those actions she is accustomed to, and is drawn with reluctance from those paths in which she has used to walk.

Not only such actions as were at first indifferent to us, but even such as are painful, will by custom and practice become pleasant. Sir Francis Bacon observes, in his natural philosophy, that our taste is never pleased better than with those things which at first created a disgust in it. He gives particular instances, of claret, coffee, and other liquors, which the palate seldom approves upon the first taste ; but when it has once got a relish of them, generally retains it for life. The mind is constituted after the same manner, and, after having habituated herself to any particular exercise or employment, not only loses her first aversion towards it, but conceives a certain fondness and affection for it. I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age has produced,\* who had been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into several rolls and records, that notwithstanding such an employment was at first very dry and irksome to him, he at least took an incredible pleasure in it, and preferred it even to the reading of Virgil or Cicero. The reader will observe, that I have not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it ren-

\* Dr. Atterbury.



ders them delightful; and though others have often made the same reflections, it is possible they may not have drawn those uses from it, with which I intend to fill the remaining part of this paper.

If we consider attentively this property of human nature, it may instruct us in very fine moralities. In the first place, I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life, or series of action, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. It may, perhaps, be very disagreeable to him at first; but use and application will certainly render it not only less painful, but pleasing and satisfactory.

In the second place, I would recommend to every one that admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon, *Optimum vitæ genus eligito, nam consuetudo faciet jucundissimum*; “Pitch upon that course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.” Men, whose circumstances will permit them to choose their own way of life, are inexcusable if they do not pursue that which their judgment tells them is the most laudable. The voice of reason is more to be regarded than the bent of any present inclination, since, by the rule above mentioned, inclination will at length come over to reason,



though we can never force reason to comply with inclination.

In the third place, this observation may teach the most sensual and irreligious man to overlook those hardships and difficulties which are apt to discourage him from the prosecution of a virtuous life. "The gods," said Hesiod, "have placed labour before virtue;\* the way to her is at first rough and difficult, but grows more smooth and easy the farther you advance in it." The man who proceeds in it with steadiness and resolution, will, in a little time, find that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are peace."

To enforce this consideration, we may further observe, that the practice of religion will not only be attended with that pleasure which naturally accompanies those actions to which we are habituated, but with those supernumerary joys of heart that rise from the consciousness of such a pleasure, from the satisfaction of acting up to the dictates of reason, and from the prospect of an happy immortality.

In the fourth place, we may learn from this observation which we have made on the mind of man, to take particular care, when we are once settled in a regular course of life, how we too frequently indulge ourselves in any of the most innocent diversions and entertain-

\* Την δ' ἀρετὴν ἰδρῶτα θεοὶ προπαροίθην ἡθηκον.

ments ; since the mind may insensibly fall off from the relish of virtuous actions, and, by degrees, exchange that pleasure which it takes in the performance of its duty, for delights of a much more inferior and unprofitable nature.

The last use which I shall make of this remarkable property in human nature, of being delighted with those actions to which it is accustomed, is to show how absolutely necessary it is for us to gain habits of virtue in this life, if we would enjoy the pleasures of the next. The state of bliss we call heaven will not be capable of affecting those minds which are not thus qualified for it ; we must, in this world, gain a relish of truth and virtue, if we would be able to taste that knowledge and perfection, which are to make us happy in the next. The seeds of those spiritual joys and raptures, which are to rise up and flourish in the soul to all eternity, must be planted in her during this her present state of probation. In short, heaven is not to be looked upon only as the reward, but as the natural effect of a religious life.

On the other hand, those evil spirits, who, by long custom, have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge, an aversion to every thing that is good, just, or laudable, are naturally seasoned and prepared for pain and misery. Their torments have already taken root in them ; they cannot be happy when divested of the body, unless we

may suppose, that providence will in a manner create them anew, and work a miracle in the rectification of their faculties. They may, indeed, taste a kind of malignant pleasure in those actions to which they are accustomed, whilst in this life ; but when they are removed from all those objects which are here apt to gratify them, they will naturally become their own tormentors, and cherish in themselves those painful habits of mind which are called in scripture phrase, “the worm which never dies.” This notion of heaven and hell is so very conformable to the light of nature, that it was discovered by several of the most exalted heathens. It has been finely improved by many eminent divines of the last age, as in particular by Archbishop Tillotson and Dr. Sherlock : but there is none who has raised such noble speculations upon it as Dr. Scott, in the first book of his *Christian Life*, which is one of the finest and most rational schemes of divinity that is written in our tongue, or in any other. That excellent author has shown how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it : as, on the contrary, how every custom or habit of vice will be the natural hell of him in whom it subsists.

No. 448.—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1712.

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*Fædius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis.*

JUV. SAT. ii. VER. 82.

In time to greater baseness you'll proceed.

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THE first steps towards ill are very carefully to be avoided, for men insensibly go on when they are once entered, and do not keep up a lively abhorrence of the least unworthiness. There is a certain frivolous falsehood that people indulge themselves in which ought to be had in greater detestation than it commonly meets with. What I mean is, a neglect of promises made on small and indifferent occasions, such as parties of pleasure, entertainments, and sometimes meetings out of curiosity, in men of like faculties, to be in each other's company. There are many causes to which one may assign this light infidelity. Jack Sippet never keeps the hour he has appointed to come to a friend's to dinner; but he is an insignificant fellow who does it out of vanity. He could never, he knows, make any figure in company, but by giving a little disturbance at his entry, and therefore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are just seated. He takes his place after having discomposed every body, and desires

there may be no ceremony ; then does he begin to call himself the saddest fellow, in disappointing so many places as he was invited to elsewhere. It is the fop's vanity to name houses of better cheer, and to acquaint you that he chose yours out of ten dinners which he was obliged to be at that day. The last time I had the fortune to eat with him, he was imagining how very fat he should have been had he eaten all he had ever been invited to. But it is impertinent to dwell upon the manners of such a wretch as obliges all whom he disappoints, though his circumstances constrain them to be civil to him. But there are those that every one would be glad to see, who fall into the same detestable habit. It is a merciless thing that any one can be at ease, and suppose a set of people who have a kindness for him, at that moment waiting out of respect to him, and refusing to taste their food or conversation, with the utmost impatience. One of these promisers sometimes shall make his excuses for not coming at all, so late that half the company have only to lament, that they have neglected matters of moment to meet him whom they find a trifler. They immediately repent of the value they had for him ; and such treatment repeated, makes company never depend upon his promises any more ; so that he often comes at the middle of a meal, where he is secretly slighted by the persons with whom he eats, and cursed by the servants, whose din-



ner is delayed by his prolonging their master's entertainment. It is wonderful, that men guilty this way could never have observed, that the whiling time, and gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any part in the four-and-twenty hours. If they did think at all, they would reflect upon their guilt, in lengthening such a suspension of agreeable life. The constant offending this way, has in a degree an effect upon the honesty of his mind who is guilty of it, as common swearing is a kind of habitual perjury. It makes the soul inattentive to what an oath is, even while it utters it at the lips. Phocion, beholding a wordy orator, while he was making a magnificent speech to the people, full of vain promises; "Methinks," said he, "I am now fixing my eyes upon a cypress-tree; it has all the pomp and beauty imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height, but, alas! it bears no fruit."

Though the expectation which is raised by impertinent promises is thus barren, their confidence, even after failures, is so great, that they subsist by still promising on. I have heretofore discoursed of the insignificant liar, the boaster, and the castle-builder,\* and treated them as no ill-designing men, (though they are to be placed among the frivolously false ones), but persons who fall into that way, purely to re-

\* See Nos. 136 and 167.

commend themselves by their vivacities ; but, indeed, I cannot let heedless promisers, though in the most minute circumstances, pass with so slight a censure. If a man should take a resolution to pay only sums above an hundred pounds, and yet contract with different people debts of five and ten, how long can we suppose he will keep his credit ? This man will as long support his good name in business, as he will in conversation, who, without difficulty, makes assignations, which he is indifferent whether he keeps or not.

I am the more severe upon this vice, because I have been so unfortunate as to be a very great criminal myself. Sir Andrew Freeport, and all my other friends, who are scrupulous to promises of the meanest consideration imaginable, from a habit of virtue that way, have often upbraided me with it. I take shame upon myself for this crime, and more particularly for the greatest I ever committed of the sort, that when as agreeable a company of gentlemen and ladies as ever were got together, and I forsooth, Mr. Spectator, to be of the party with women of merit, like a booby as I was, mistook the time of meeting, and came the night following. I wish every fool, who is negligent in this kind, may have as great a loss as I had in this ; for the same company will never meet more, but are dispersed into various parts of the world, and I am left under the compunction that I de-

serve, in so many different places to be called a trifler.

This fault is sometimes to be accounted for, when desirable people are fearful of appearing precise and reserved by denials; but they will find the apprehension of that imputation will betray them into a childish impotence of mind, and make them promise all who are so kind as to ask it of them. This leads such soft creatures into the misfortune of seeming to return overtures of good will with gratitude. The first steps in the breach of a man's integrity are much more important than men are aware of. The man who scruples not breaking his word in little things, would not suffer in his own conscience so great pain for failures of consequence, as he who thinks every little offence against truth and justice a disparagement. We should not make any thing we ourselves disapprove habitual to us, if we would be sure of our integrity.

I remember a falsehood of the trivial sort, though not in relation to assignations, that exposed a man to a very uneasy adventure. Will Trap and Jack Stint were chamber-fellows in the Inner Temple, about twenty-five years ago. They one night sat in the pit together, at a comedy, where they both observed and liked the same young woman in the boxes. Their kindness for her entered both hearts deeper than they imagined. Stint had a good faculty

in writing letters of love, and made his address privately that way ; while Trap proceeded in the ordinary course, by money and her waiting-maid. The lady gave them both encouragement, receiving Trap into the utmost favour, and answering, at the same time, Stint's letters, and giving him appointments at third places. Trap began to suspect the epistolary correspondence of his friend ; and discovered, also, that Stint opened all his letters, which came to their common lodgings, in order to form his own assignations. After much anxiety and restlessness, Trap came to a resolution, which he thought would break off their commerce with one another, without any hazardous explanation. He, therefore, writ a letter, in a feigned hand, to Mr. Trap, at his chambers in the Temple. Stint, according to custom, seized and opened it ; and was not a little surprised to find the inside directed to himself, when, with great perturbation of spirit, he read as follows :---

“ MR. STINT,

“ YOU have gained a slight satisfaction at the expense of doing a very heinous crime. At the price of a faithful friend, you have obtained an inconstant mistress. I rejoice in this expedient I have thought of, to break my mind to you, and tell you, you are a base fellow, by a means which does not expose you to the af-



front except you deserve it. I know, Sir, as criminal as you are, you have still shame enough to avenge yourself against the hardness of any one that should publicly tell you of it. I, therefore, who have received so many secret hurts from you, shall take satisfaction with safety to myself. I call you base, and you must bear it, or acknowledge it; I triumph over you, that you cannot come at me; nor do I think it dishonourable to come in armour to assault him, who was in ambuscade when he wounded me.

“What need more be said to convince you of being guilty of the basest practice imaginable, than that it is such as has made you liable to be treated after this manner, while you yourself cannot, in your own conscience, but allow the justice of the upbraidings of,

“Your injured friend,

“W. TRAP.”

T.

Steele.

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No. 449.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1712.

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— *Tibi scriptus, matrona libellus.*

MART. iii. 68.

A book the chastest matron may peruse.

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WHEN I reflect upon my labours for the public, I cannot but observe, that part of the



species, of which I profess myself a friend and guardian, is sometimes treated with severity; that is, there are in my writings many descriptions given of ill persons, and not any direct encomium made of those who are good. When I was convinced of this error, I could not but immediately call to mind several of the fair sex of my acquaintance, whose characters deserve to be transmitted to posterity in writings which will long outlive mine. But I do not think that a reason why I should not give them their place in my diurnal, as long as it will last. For the service, therefore, of my female readers, I shall single out some characters of maids, wives, and widows, which deserve the imitation of the sex. She who shall lead this small illustrious number of heroines shall be the amiable Fidelity.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to preface, that she is the only child of a decrepid father, whose life is bound up in her's. This gentleman has used Fidelity, from her cradle, with all the tenderness imaginable; and has viewed her growing perfections with the partiality of a parent, that soon thought her accomplished above the children of all other men, but never thought she was come to the utmost improvement of which she herself was capable. This fondness has had very happy effects upon his own happiness; for she reads, she dances, she sings,

uses her spinet and lute to the utmost perfection : and the lady's use of all these excellencies is, to divert the old man in his easy chair, when he is out of the pangs of a chronical distemper. Fidelia is now in the twenty-third year of her age ; but the application of many lovers, her vigorous time of life, her quick sense of all that is truly gallant and elegant in the enjoyment of a plentiful fortune, are not able to draw her from the side of her good old father. Certain it is, that there is no kind of affection so pure and angelic as that of a father to a daughter. He beholds her both with, and without regard to her sex. In love to our wives, there is desire ; to our sons, there is ambition ; but in that to our daughters, there is something which there are no words to express. Her life is designed wholly domestic ; and she is so ready a friend and companion, that every thing that passes about a man is accompanied with the idea of her presence. Her sex also is naturally so much exposed to hazard, both as to fortune and innocence, that there is, perhaps, a new cause of fondness arising from that consideration also. None but fathers can have a true sense of these sort of pleasures and sensations ; but my familiarity with the father of Fidelia, makes me let drop the words which I have heard him speak, and observe upon his tenderness towards her.

Fidelia, on her part, as I was going to say,

as accomplished as she is, with all her beauty, wit, air, and mien, employs her whole time in care and attendance upon her father. How have I been charmed to see one of the most beautiful women the age has produced, on her knees, helping on an old man's slipper! Her filial regard to him is what she makes her diversion, her business, and her glory. When she was asked, by a friend of her deceased mother, to admit of the courtship of her son, she answered, that she had a great respect and gratitude to her for the overture in behalf of one so dear to her; but that, during her father's life, she would admit into her heart no value for any thing that should interfere with her endeavour to make his remains of life as happy and easy as could be expected in his circumstances. The lady admonished her of the prime of life with a smile; which Fidelia answered, with a frankness that always attends unfeigned virtue: "It is true, madam, there are, to be sure, very great satisfactions to be expected in the commerce of a man of honour, whom one tenderly loves; but I find so much satisfaction in the reflection, how much I mitigate a good man's pains, whose welfare depends upon my assiduity about him, that I willingly exclude the loose gratifications of passion for the solid reflections of duty. I know not whether any man's wife would be allowed, and (what I still more fear) I know not whe-

ther I, a wife, should be willing to be so officious as I am at present about my parent." The happy father has her declaration, that she will not marry during his life, and the pleasure of seeing that resolution not uneasy to her. Were one to paint filial affection in its utmost beauty, he could not have a more lively idea of it, than in beholding Fidelia serving her father at his hours of rising, meals, and rest.

When the general crowd of female youth are consulting their glasses, preparing for balls, assemblies, or plays; for a young lady, who could be regarded among the foremost in those places, either for her person, wit, fortune, or conversation, and yet condemn all these entertainments, to sweeten the heavy hours of a decrepid parent, is a resignation truly heroic. Fidelia performs the duty of a nurse with all the beauty of a bride; nor does she neglect her person, because of her attendance on him, when he is too ill to receive company, to whom she may make an appearance.

Fidelia, who gives him up her youth, does not think it any great sacrifice to add to it the spoiling of her dress. Her care and exactness in her habit, convince her father of the alacrity of her mind; and she has, of all women, the best foundation for affecting the praise of a seeming negligence. What adds to the entertainment of the good old man is, that Fidelia, where merit and fortune cannot be overlooked



by epistolary lovers, reads over the accounts of her conquests, plays on her spinet the gayest airs, (and while she is doing so, you would think her formed only for gallantry,) to intimate to him the pleasures she despises for his sake.

Those who think themselves the pattern of good-breeding and gallantry, would be astonished to hear that, in those intervals when the old gentleman is at ease, and can bear company, there are at his house, in the most regular order, assemblies of people of the highest merit: where there is conversation, without mention of the faults of the absent; benevolence between men and women, without passion; and the highest subjects of morality treated of as natural and accidental discourse: all which is owing to the genius of Fidelia, who at once makes her father's way to another world easy, and herself capable of being an honour to his name in this.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I WAS, the other day, at the Bear-garden, in hopes to have seen your short face; but not being so fortunate, I must tell you by way of letter, that there is a mystery among the gladiators, which has escaped your spectatorial penetration. For, being in a box at an ale-



house, near that renowned seat of honour above-mentioned, I overheard two masters of the science agreeing to quarrel on the next opportunity. This was to happen in a company of a set of the fraternity of basket-hilts, who were to meet that evening. When this was settled, one asked the other, 'Will you give cuts or receive?' The other answered, 'Receive.' It was replied, 'Are you a passionate man?' 'No, provided you cut no more nor no deeper than we agree.' I thought it my duty to acquaint you with this, that the people may not pay their money for fighting, and be cheated.

"Your humble servant,

"SCABBARD RUSTY."

T.

Steele.

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No. 450.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1712.

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——— *Quærenda pecunia primum,  
Virtus post nummos.*

HOR. I. EP. i. 53.

——— Get money, money still,  
And then let virtue follow, if she will.

POPE.

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"MR. SPECTATOR,

"ALL men, through different paths, make at the same common thing, money ;\* and it is to

\* See No. 442.

her we owe the politician, the merchant, and the lawyer ; nay, to be free with you, I believe to that, also, we are beholden to her for our Spectator. I am apt to think, that, could we look into our own hearts, we should see money engraved in them, in more lively and moving characters than self-preservation ; for who can reflect upon the merchant hoisting sail in a doubtful pursuit of her, and all mankind sacrificing their quiet to her, but must perceive, that the characters of self-preservation (which were doubtless originally the brightest) are sullied, if not wholly defaced ; and that those of money (which, at first, was only valuable as a mean to security) are of late so brightened, that the characters of self-preservation, like a less light set by a greater, are become almost imperceptible ? Thus has money got the upper hand of what all mankind formerly thought most dear, viz. security : and I wish I could say she had here put a stop to her victories ; but, alas ! common honesty fell a sacrifice to her. This is the way scholastic men talk of the greatest good in the world : but I, a tradesman, shall give you another account of this matter, in the plain narrative of my own life. I think it proper, in the first place, to acquaint my readers that, since my setting out in the world, which was in the year 1660, I never wanted money ; having begun with an indifferent good stock in the tobacco-trade, to which

I was bred ; and by the continual successes it has pleased Providence to bless my endeavours with, I am at last arrived at what they call a plum. \* To uphold my discourse, in the manner of your wits or philosophers, by speaking fine things, or drawing inferences, as they pretend, from the nature of the subject, I account it vain ; having never found any thing in the writings of such men, that did not savour more of the invention of the brain, or what is styled speculation, than of sound judgment or profitable observation. I will readily grant, indeed, that there is what the wits call natural in their talk ; which is the utmost those curious authors can assume<sup>g</sup> to themselves, and is, indeed, all they endeavour at, for they are but lamentable teachers. And what, I pray, is natural ? That which is pleasing and easy. And what are pleasing and easy ? Forsooth, a new thought or conceit dressed up in smooth, quaint language, to make you smile and wag your head, as being what you never imagined before, and yet wonder why you had not ; mere frothy amusements, fit only for boys or silly women to be caught with !

“ It is not my present intention to instruct my readers in the methods of acquiring riches ; that may be the work of another essay : but to exhibit the real and solid advantages I have

\* A cant word, used by commercial people, to signify an 100,000%.

found by them in my long and manifold experience ; nor yet all the advantages of so worthy and valuable a blessing, (for who does not know or imagine the comforts of being warm, or living at ease, and that power and pre-eminence are their inseparable attendants ?) but only to instance the great supports they afford us under the severest calamities and misfortunes ; to show that the love of them is a special antidote against immorality and vice ; and that the same does likewise naturally dispose men to actions of piety and devotion. All which I can make out by my own experience, who think myself no ways particular from the rest of mankind, nor better nor worse by nature than generally other men are.

“ In the year 1665, when the sickness\* was, I lost by it my wife and two children, which were all my stock. Probably I might have had more, considering I was married between four and five years ; but finding her to be a teeming woman, I was careful, as having then little above a brace of thousand pounds to carry on my trade, and maintain a family with. I loved them as usually men do their wives and children ; and, therefore, could not resist the first impulses of nature on so wounding a loss : but I quickly roused myself, and found means to alleviate, and at last conquer my affliction,

\* The plague.

by reflecting how that she and her children having been no great expense to me, the best part of her fortune was still left; that my charge being reduced to myself, a journeyman, and a maid, I might live far cheaper than before; and that, being now a childless widower, I might perhaps, marry a no less deserving woman, and with a much better fortune than she brought, which was but eight hundred pounds. And, to convince my readers that such considerations as these were proper and apt to produce such an effect, I remember it was the constant observation, at that deplorable time, when so many hundreds were swept away daily, that the rich ever bore the loss of their families and relations far better than the poor; the latter, having little or nothing before-hand, and living from hand to mouth, placed the whole comfort and satisfaction of their lives in their wives and children, and were therefore inconsolable.

“The following year, happened the fire; at which time, by good providence, it was my fortune to have converted the greatest part of my effects into ready money, on the prospect of an extraordinary advantage which I was preparing to lay hold on. This calamity was very terrible and astonishing, the fury of the flames being such, that whole streets, at several distant places, were destroyed at one and the same time; so that (as it is well known) almost all our citizens were burnt out of what they had.



But what did I then do? I did not stand gazing on the ruins of our noble metropolis; I did not shake my head, wring my hands, sigh, and shed tears; I considered with myself what could this avail: I fell a-plodding what advantages might be made of the ready cash I had; and immediately bethought myself, that wonderful pennyworths might be bought of the goods that were saved out of the fire. In short, with about two thousand pounds and a little credit, I bought as much tobacco as raised my estate to the value of ten thousand pounds. I then ‘looked on the ashes of our city, and the misery of its late inhabitants, as an effect of the just wrath and indignation of heaven towards a sinful and perverse people.’

“After this, I married again; and that wife dying, I took another; but both proved to be idle baggages: the first gave me a great deal of plague and vexation, by her extravagancies; and I became one of the by-words of the city. I knew it would be to no manner of purpose, to go about to curb the fancies and inclinations of women, which fly out the more for being restrained; but what I could I did: I watched her narrowly, and, by good luck, found her in the embraces (for which I had two witnesses with me) of a wealthy spark of the court-end of the town, of whom I recovered fifteen thousand pounds, which made me amends for

what she had idly squandered, and put a silence to all my neighbours, taking off my reproach by the gain they saw I had by it. The last died, about two years after I married her, in labour of three children. I conjecture they were begot by a country-kinsman of her's, whom, at her recommendation, I took into my family, and gave wages to as a journeyman. What this creature expended in delicacies and high diet for her kinsman, (as well as I could compute, by the poulterer's, fishmonger's, and grocer's bills), amounted, in the said two years to one hundred and eighty-six pounds, four shillings, and five-pence halfpenny. The fine apparel, bracelets, lockets, and treats, &c. of the other, according to the best calculation, came, in three years and about three quarters, to seven hundred and forty-four pounds, seven shillings, and nine pence. After this I resolved never to marry more ; and found I had been a gainer by my marriages, and the damages granted me for the abuses of my bed, (all charges deducted), eight thousand, three hundred pounds, within a trifle.

“ I come now to show the good effects of the love of money on the lives of men, towards rendering them honest, sober, and religious. When I was a young man, I had a mind to make the best of my wits, and over-reached a country chap, in a parcel of unsound goods ; to whom, upon his upbraiding, and threatening

to expose me for it, I returned the equivalent of his loss ; and upon his good advice, wherein he clearly demonstrated the folly of such artifices, which can never end but in shame, and the ruin of all correspondence, I never after transgressed. Can your courtiers, who take bribes, or your lawyers or physicians in their practice, or even the divines who intermeddle in worldly affairs, boast of making but one slip in their lives, and of such a thorough and lasting reformation ? Since my coming into the world, I do not remember I was ever overtaken in drink, save nine times : once, at the christening of my first child ; thrice, at our city feasts ; and five times at driving of bargains. My reformation I can attribute to nothing so much, as the love and esteem of money ; for I found myself to be extravagant in my drink, and apt to turn projector, and make rash bargains. As for women, I never knew any except my wives : for my reader must know, (and it is what we may confide in, as an excellent recipe,) that the love of business and money is the greatest mortifier of inordinate desires imaginable, as employing the mind continually in the careful oversight of what one has, in the eager quest after more ; in looking after the negligences and deceits of servants ; in the due entering and stating of accounts ; in hunting after chaps ; and in the exact knowledge of the state of markets : which things whoever thoroughly attends

to, will find enough and enough to employ his thoughts on every moment of the day ; so that I cannot call to mind, that, in all the time I was a husband, which, off and on, was about twelve years, I ever once thought of my wives, but in bed. And lastly, for religion---I have ever been a constant churchman, both forenoons and afternoons on Sundays ; never forgetting to be thankful for any gain or advantage I had had that day ; and on Saturday nights, upon casting up my accounts, I always was grateful for the sum of my week's profits ; and, at Christmas, for that of the whole year. It is true, perhaps, that my devotion has not been the most fervent ; which, I think, ought to be imputed to the evenness and sedateness of my temper, which never would admit of any impetuosities of any sort : and I can remember, that, in my youth and prime of manhood, when my blood ran brisker, I took greater pleasure in religious exercises than at present, or many years past, and that my devotion sensibly declined, as age, which is dull and unwieldy, came upon me.

“ I have, I hope, here proved, that the love of money prevents all immorality and vice ; which, if you will not allow, you must, that the pursuit of it obliges men to the same kind of life as they would follow if they were really virtuous : which is all I have to say at present ; only recommending to you, that you would

think of it, and turn ready wit into ready money as fast as you can. I conclude,

“ Your servant,

“ EPHRAIM WEED.”

Steele

T.

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No. 451.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1712.

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———*Jam sævus apertam,  
In rabiam cœpit verti jocus, et per honestas  
Ire minax impune domos*———

HOR. 2. EP. i. VER. 148.

———Times corrupt, and nature ill inclined,  
Produc'd the point that left a sting behind :  
Till friend with friend, and families of strife,  
Triumphant malice rag'd thro' private life.

POPE.

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THERE is nothing so scandalous to a government and detestible in the eyes of all good men, as defamatory papers and pamphlets ; but at the same time there is nothing so difficult to tame as a satirical author. An angry writer, who cannot appear in print, naturally vents his spleen in libels and lampoons. A gay old woman, says the fable, seeing all her wrinkles represented in a large looking glass, threw it upon the ground in a passion, and broke it



into a thousand pieces ; but as she was afterwards surveying the fragments with a spiteful kind of pleasure, she could not forbear uttering herself in the following soliloquy.---“What have I got by this revengeful blow of mine ? I have only multiplied my deformity, and see an hundred ugly faces, where before I saw but one.”

It has been proposed, to oblige every person that writes a book, or a paper, to swear himself the author of it, and enter down in a public register his name and place of abode.

This, indeed, would have effectually suppressed all printed scandal, which generally appears under borrowed names, or under none at all. But it is to be feared, that such an expedient would not only destroy scandal, but learning. It would operate promiscuously, and root up the corn and tares together. Not to mention some of the most celebrated works of piety, which have proceeded from anonymous authors, who have made it their merit to convey to us so great a charity in secret ; there are few works of genius that come out at first with the author's name. The writer generally makes a trial of them in the world before he owns them ; and, I believe, very few, who are capable of writing, would set pen to paper, if they knew beforehand that they must not publish their productions but on such conditions. For my own part, I must declare, the papers I pre-

sent the public are like fairy favours, which shall last no longer than while the author is concealed.

That which makes it particularly difficult to restrain these sons of calumny and defamation is, that all sides are equally guilty of it, and that every dirty scribbler is countenanced by great names, whose interests he propagates by such vile and infamous methods. I have never yet heard of a ministry who have inflicted an exemplary punishment on an author that has supported their cause with falsehood and scandal, and treated in a most cruel manner the names of those who have been looked upon as their rivals and antagonists. Would a government set an everlasting mark of their displeasure upon one of those infamous writers, who makes his court to them by tearing to pieces the reputation of a competitor, we should quickly see an end put to this race of vermin, that are a scandal to government, and a reproach to human nature. Such a proceeding would make a minister of state shine in history, and would fill all mankind with a just abhorrence of persons who should treat him unworthily, and employ against him those arms which he scorned to make use of against his enemies.

I cannot think that any one will be so unjust as to imagine, what I have here said is spoken with respect to any party or faction. Every one who has in him the sentiments

either of a Christian or gentleman, cannot but be highly offended at this wicked and ungenerous practice, which is so much in use among us at present, that it is become a kind of national crime, and distinguishes us from all the governments that lie about us. I cannot but look upon the finest strokes of satire which are aimed at particular persons, and which are supported even with the appearances of truth, to be the marks of an evil mind, and highly criminal in themselves. Infamy, like other punishments, is under the direction and distribution of the magistrate, and not of any private person. Accordingly we learn, from a fragment of Cicero, that though there were very capital punishments in the twelve tables, a libel or lampoon, which took away the good name of another, was to be punished by death. But this is far from being our case. Our satire is nothing but ribaldry and Billingsgate. Scurrility passes for wit; and he who can tell names in the greatest variety of phrases, is looked upon to have the shrewdest pen. By this means the honour of families is ruined, the highest posts and greatest titles are rendered cheap and vile in the sight of the people, the noblest virtues and most exalted parts exposed to the contempt of the vicious and the ignorant. Should a foreigner, who knows nothing of our private factions, or one who is to act his part in the world when our present heats and animosities are for-

got; should, I say, such an one form to himself a notion of the greatest men of all sides in the British nation, who are now living, from the characters which are given them in some or other of those abominable writings which are daily published among us, what a nation of monsters must we appear!

As this cruel practice tends to the utter subversion of all truth and humanity among us, it deserves the utmost detestation and discouragement of all who have either the love of their country, or the honour of their religion, at heart. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend it to the consideration of those who deal in these pernicious arts of writing, and of those who take pleasure in the reading of them. As for the first, I have spoken of them in former papers, and have not stuck to rank them with the murderer and assassin. Every honest man sets as high a value upon a good name, as upon life itself; and I cannot but think that those who privily assault the one, would destroy the other, might they do it with the same security and impunity.

As for persons who take pleasure in the reading and dispersing of such detestable libels, I am afraid they fall very little short of the guilt of the first composers. By a law of the emperors Valentinian and Valens, it was made death for any person not only to write a libel, but if he met with one by chance, not to tear or burn



it. But because I would not be thought singular in my opinion of this matter, I shall conclude my paper with the words of Monsieur Bayle, who was a man of great freedom of thought, as well as of exquisite learning and judgment.

“I cannot imagine, that a man who disperses a libel, is less desirous of doing mischief, than the author himself. But what shall we say of the pleasure which a man takes in the reading of a defamatory libel? Is it not a heinous sin in the sight of God? We must distinguish in this point. The pleasure is either an agreeable sensation we are affected with, when we meet with a witty thought which is well expressed, or it is a joy which we conceive from the dishonour of the person who is defamed. I will say nothing to the first of these cases; for perhaps some would think that my morality is not severe enough, if I should affirm that a man is not master of those agreeable sensations, any more than of those occasioned by sugar or honey, when they touch his tongue; but as to the second, every one will own that pleasure to be a heinous sin. The pleasure, in the first case, is of no continuance: it prevents our reason and reflection, and may be immediately followed by a secret grief, to see our neighbour's honour blasted. If it does not cease immediately, it is a sign that we are not displeased with the ill-nature of the satirist, but are glad



to see him defame his enemy by all kinds of stories ; and then we deserve the punishment to which the writer of the libel is subject. I shall here add the words of a modern author. St. Gregory, upon excommunicating those writers who had dishonoured Castorius, does not except those who read their work ; because, says he, if calumnies have been the delight of their hearers, and a gratification of those persons who have no other advantage over honest men, is not he who takes pleasure in reading them as guilty as he who composed them ? It is an uncontested maxim, that they who approve an action, would certainly do it if they could ; that is, if some reason of self-love did not hinder them. There is no difference, says Cicero, between advising a crime, and approving it when committed. The Roman law confirmed this maxim, have subjected the approvers and authors of this evil to the same penalty. We may, therefore, conclude, that those who are pleased with reading defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and dispersers of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them ; for if they do not write such libels themselves, it is because they will run no hazard."

'The author produces other authorities to confirm his judgment in this particular.

No. 452.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1712.

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*Est natura hominum novitatis avida.*

PLIN. APUD LILLIUM.

Human nature is fond of novelty.

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THERE is no humour in my countrymen which I am more inclined to wonder at, than their general thirst after news. There are about half a dozen ingenious men, who live very plentifully upon this curiosity of their fellow-subjects. They all of them receive the same advices from abroad, and very often in the same words; but their way of cooking it is so different, that there is no citizen, who has an eye to the public good, that can leave the coffee-house with peace of mind, before he has given every one of them a reading. These several dishes of news are so very agreeable to the palate of my countrymen, that they are not only pleased with them when they are served up hot, but when they are again set cold before them, by those penetrating politicians, who oblige the public with their reflections and observations upon every piece of intelligence that is sent us from abroad. The text is given us by one set of writers, and the comment by another.

But, notwithstanding we have the same tale told us in so many different papers, and, if occasion requires, in so many articles of the same paper; notwithstanding, in a scarcity of foreign posts, we hear the same story repeated by different advices from Paris, Brussels, the Hague, and from every great town in Europe; notwithstanding the multitude of annotations, explanations, reflections, and various readings, which it passes through, our time lies heavy on our hands till the arrival of a fresh mail: we long to receive further particulars; to hear what will be the next step, or what will be the consequences of that which has been already taken. A westerly wind keeps the whole town in suspense, and puts a stop to conversation.

This general curiosity has been raised and inflamed by our late wars; and, if rightly directed, might be of good use to a person who has such a thirst awakened in him. Why should not a man, who takes delight in reading every thing that is new, apply himself to history, travels, and other writings of the same kind, where he will find perpetual fuel for his curiosity, and meet with much more pleasure and improvement, than in these papers of the week? An honest tradesman, who languishes a whole summer in expectation of a battle, and, perhaps, is baulked at last, may here meet with half a dozen in a day. He may read the news of a whole campaign in less time than he now

bestows upon the productions of a single post. Fights, conquests, and revolutions, lie thick together. The reader's curiosity is raised and satisfied every moment, and his passions disappointed or gratified, without being detained in a state of uncertainty from day to day, or lying at the mercy of the sea and wind ; in short, the mind is not here kept in a perpetual gape after knowledge, nor punished with that eternal thirst which is the portion of all our modern news-mongers and coffee-house politicians.

All matters of fact, which a man did not know before, are news to him ; and I do not see how any haberdasher in Cheapside is more concerned in the present quarrel of the Cantons, than he was in that of the League. At least, I believe every one will allow me, it is of more importance to an Englishman to know the history of his ancestors, than that of his contemporaries who live upon the banks of the Danube or the Boristhenes. As for those who are of another mind, I shall recommend to them the following letter from a projector, who is willing to turn a penny by this remarkable curiosity of his countrymen :---

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ You must have observed, that men who frequent coffee-houses, and delight in news, are pleased with every thing that is matter of fact, so it be what they have not heard before. A

victory, or a defeat, are equally agreeable to them. The shutting of a cardinal's mouth pleases them one post, and the opening of it another. They are glad to hear the French court is removed to Marli, and are afterwards as much delighted with its return to Versailles. They read the advertisements with the same curiosity as the articles of public news ; and are as pleased to hear of a piebald horse, that is strayed out of a field near Islington, as of a whole troop that have been engaged in any foreign adventure. In short, they have a relish for every thing that is news, let the matter of it be what it will ; or, to speak more properly, they are men of a voracious appetite, but no taste. Now, Sir, since the great fountain of news (I mean the war) is very near being dried up ; and since these gentlemen have contracted such an inextinguishable thirst after it ; I have taken their case and my own into consideration, and have thought of a project which may turn to the advantage of us both. I have thoughts of publishing a daily paper, which shall comprehend in it all the most remarkable occurrences in every little town, village, and hamlet, that lie within ten miles of London, or, in other words, within the verge of the penny-post. I have pitched upon this scene of intelligence for two reasons : first, because the carriage of letters will be very cheap ; and secondly, because I may receive them every day.



By this means, my readers will have their news fresh ; and many worthy citizens, who cannot sleep with any satisfaction at present, for want of being informed how the world goes, may go to bed contentedly ; it being my design to put out my paper every night, at nine o'clock precisely. I have already established correspondences in these several places, and received very good intelligence.

“ By my last advices from Knightsbridge, I hear, that a horse was clapped into the pound, on the third instant ; and that he was not released when the letters came away.

“ We are informed from Pankridge,\* that a dozen weddings were lately celebrated in the mother church of that place, but are referred to their next letters for the names of the parties concerned.

“ Letters from Brumpton advise, that the widow Blight had received several visits from John Mildew, which affords great matter of speculation in those parts.

“ By a fisherman, who lately touched at Hammersmith, there is advice from Putney, that a certain person, well known in that place, is like to lose his election for churchwarden ; but this being boat-news, we cannot give entire credit to it.

“ Letters from Paddington bring little more,

\* Pancras, which was then a fashionable place for weddings.

than that William Squeak, the sow-gelder, passed through that place the fifth instant.

“ They advise from Fulham, that things remained there in the same state they were. They had intelligence, just as the letters came away, of a tub of excellent ale just set abroach, at Parson’s Green ; but this wanted confirmation.

“ I have here, Sir, given you a specimen of the news with which I intend to entertain the town ; and which, when drawn up regularly, in the form of a newspaper, will, I doubt not, be very acceptable to many of those public-spirited readers, who take more delight in acquainting themselves with other people’s business than their own. I hope a paper of this kind, which lets us know what is done near home, may be more useful to us, than those which are filled with advices from Zug and Bender ; and make some amends for that dearth of intelligence, which we may justly apprehend from times of peace. If I find that you receive this project favourably, I will shortly trouble you with one or two more ; and in the mean time am, most worthy Sir, with all due respect,

“ Your most obedient,

“ And most humble servant.”

Addison.

C.

No. 453.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1712.

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*Non usitatâ nec tenui ferar  
Pennâ* —————

HOR. 2. OD. XX. VER. 1.

No weak, no common wing shall bear  
My rising body through the air.

CREECH.

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THERE is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind, than gratitude. It is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. It is not, like the practice of many other virtues, difficult and painful, but attended with so much pleasure, that were there no positive command which enjoined it, nor any recompense laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it, for the natural gratification that accompanies it.

If gratitude is due from man to man, how much more from man to his Maker! The Supreme Being does not only confer upon us these bounties, which proceed more immediately from his hand, but even those benefits which are conveyed to us by others. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be derived upon us, is the gift of Him

who is the great Author of good, and Father of mercies.

If gratitude, when exerted towards one another, naturally produces a very pleasing sensation in the mind of a grateful man ; it exalts the soul into rapture, when it is employed on this great object of gratitude, on this beneficent Being, who has given us every thing we already possess, and from whom we expect every thing we yet hope for.

Most of the works of the pagan poets were either direct hymns to their deities, or tended indirectly to the celebration of their respective attributes and perfections. Those who are acquainted with the works of the Greek and Latin poets which are still extant, will, upon reflection, find this observation so true, that I shall not enlarge upon it. One would wonder that more of our Christian poets have not turned their thoughts this way ; especially, if we consider, that our idea of the Supreme Being is not only infinitely more great and noble than what could possibly enter into the heart of a heathen, but filled with every thing that can raise the imagination, and give an opportunity for the sublimest thoughts and conceptions.

Plutarch tells us of a heathen who was singing a hymn to Diana, in which he celebrated her, for her delight in human sacrifices, and other instances of cruelty and revenge : upon which, a poet, who was present at this piece of

devotion, and seems to have had a truer idea of the divine nature, told the votary, by way of reproof, that, in recompense for his hymn, he heartily wished he might have a daughter of the same temper with the goddess he celebrated. It was, indeed, impossible to write the praises of one of those false deities, according to the pagan creed, without a mixture of impertinence and absurdity.

The Jews, who, before the time of Christianity, were the only people that had the knowledge of the true God, have set the Christian world an example how they ought to employ this divine talent of which I am speaking. As that nation produced men of great genius, without considering them as inspired writers, they have transmitted to us many hymns and divine odes, which excel those that are delivered down to us by the ancient Greeks and Romans, in the poetry, as much as in the subject to which it was consecrated. This, I think, might easily be shown, if there were occasion for it.

I have already communicated to the public some pieces of divine poetry;\* and, as they have met with a very favourable reception, I shall, from time to time, publish any work of the same nature, which has not yet appeared in print, and may be acceptable to my readers.

\* See Nos. 378, 388, 410, and 441.



“ WHEN all thy mercies, O my God,  
My rising soul surveys ;  
Transported with the view, I'm lost  
In wonder, love, and praise :

“ O how shall words with equal warmth  
The gratitude declare,  
That glows within my ravish'd heart?  
But Thou canst read it there.

“ Thy providence my life sustain'd,  
And all my wants redress'd,  
When in the silent womb I lay,  
And hung upon the breast.

“ To all my weak complaints and cries  
Thy mercy lent an ear,  
Ere yet my feeble thoughts had learn'd  
To form themselves in pray'r.

“ Unnumber'd comforts to my soul  
Thy tender care bestow'd,  
Before my infant heart conceiv'd  
From whom those comforts flow'd.

“ When in the slipp'ry paths of youth  
With heedless steps I ran,  
Thine arm unseen convey'd me safe,  
And led me up to man.

“ Through hidden dangers, toils, and deaths,  
It gently clear'd my way,  
And through the pleasing snares of vice,  
More to be fear'd than they.

“ When worn with sickness, oft hast Thou  
With health renew'd my face;  
And when in sins and sorrows sunk,  
Reviv'd my soul with grace.

“ Thy bounteous hand with worldly bliss  
Has made my cup run o’er,  
And in a kind and faithful friend  
Has doubled all my store.

“ Ten thousand thousand precious gifts  
My daily thanks employ ;  
Nor is the least a cheerful heart,  
That tastes those gifts with joy.

“ Through every period of my life  
Thy goodness I’ll pursue ;  
And, after death, in distant worlds  
The glorious theme renew.

“ When nature fails, and day and night  
Divide thy works no more,  
My ever grateful heart, O Lord,  
Thy mercy shall adore.

“ Through all eternity to Thee  
A joyful song I’ll raise,  
For, oh ! eternity’s too short  
To utter all Thy praise.”

Addison.

C.

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No. 454.—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1712.

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*Sine me, vacivum tempus ne quod dem mihi  
Laboris.*

TER. HEAUT. ACT. i. sc. 1.

Give me leave to allow myself no respite from labour.

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It is an inexpressible pleasure to know a

little of the world, and be of no character or significancy in it.

To be ever unconcerned, and ever looking on new objects with an endless curiosity, is a delight known only to those who are turned for speculation; nay, they who enjoy it must value things only as they are the objects of speculation, without drawing any worldly advantage to themselves from them, but just as they are what contribute to their amusement, or the improvement of the mind. I lay one night last week at Richmond; and, being restless, not out of dissatisfaction, but a certain busy inclination one sometimes has, I rose at four in the morning, and took boat for London, with a resolution to rove by boat and coach for the next four and twenty hours,\* till the many different objects I must needs meet with should tire my imagination, and give me an inclination to a repose more profound than I was at that time capable of. I beg people's pardon for an odd humour I am guilty of, and was often that day, which is, saluting any person whom I like, whether I know him or not. This is a particularity would be tolerated in me, if they considered that the greatest pleasure I know I receive at my eyes, and that I am obliged to an agreeable person for coming abroad into my view, as another is for a visit of conversation at their own houses-

\* See No. 403.

The hours of the day and night are taken up in the cities of London and Westminster, by people as different from each other as those who are born in different centuries. Men of six o'clock give way to those of nine; they of nine, to the generation of twelve; and they of twelve disappear, and make room for the fashionable world, who have made two o'clock the noon of the day.

When we first put off from shore, we soon fell in with a fleet of gardeners, bound for the several market-ports of London; and it was the most pleasing scene imaginable to see the cheerfulness with which those industrious people plied their way to a certain sale of their goods. The banks on each side are as well peopled, and beautified with as agreeable plantations, as any spot on the earth; but the Thames itself, loaded with the product of each shore, added very much to the landscape. It was very easy to observe by their sailing, and the countenances of the ruddy virgins who were supercargoes, the part of the town to which they were bound. There was an air in the purveyors for Covent-garden, who frequently converse with morning rakes, very unlike the seeming sobriety of those bound for Stocks-market.

Nothing remarkable happened in our voyage; but I landed with ten sail of apricot boats, at Strand-bridge, after having put in at Nine Elms, and taken in melons, consigned by Mr. Cuffe,

of that place, to Sarah Lewell and company, at their stall in Covent-garden. We arrived at Strand-bridge at six of the clock, and were unloading, when the hackney-coachmen of the foregoing night took their leave of each other at the Dark-house, to go to bed before the day was too far spent. Chimney-sweepers passed by us as we made up to the market, and some raillery happened between one of the fruit wenches and those black men, about the Devil and Eve, with allusion to their several professions. I could not believe any place more entertaining than Covent-garden, where I strolled from one fruit-shop to another, with crowds of agreeable young women around me, who were purchasing fruit for their respective families. It was almost eight of the clock before I could leave that variety of objects. I took coach and followed a young lady, who tripped into another just before me, attended by her maid. I saw immediately she was of the family of the Vainloves. There are a set of these, who, of all things, affect the play of Blindman's buff, and leading men into love for they know not whom, who are fled they know not where. This sort of woman is usually a janty slattern; she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, varies her posture, and changes place incessantly, and all with an appearance of striving at the same time to hide herself, and yet give you to understand she is in humour to



laugh at you. You must have often seen the coachmen make signs with their fingers, as they drive by each other, to intimate how much they have got that day. They can carry on that language to give intelligence where they are driving. In an instant my coachman took the wink to pursue; and the lady's driver gave the hint, that he was going through Long-acre toward St. James's: while he whipped up James-street, we drove for King-street, to save the pass at St. Martin's-lane. The coachmen took care to meet, jostle, and threaten each other for way, and be entangled at the end of Newport-street and Long-acre. The fright, you must believe, brought down the lady's coach-door, and obliged her, with her mask off, to inquire into the bustle, when she sees the man she would avoid. The tackle of the coach-window is so bad she cannot draw it up again, and she drives on sometimes wholly discovered, and sometimes half escaped, according to the accident of carriages in her way. One of these ladies keeps her seat in a hackney-coach, as well as the best rider does on a managed horse. The laced shoe on her left foot, with a careless gesture, just appearing on the opposite cushion, held her both firm, and in proper attitude, to receive the next jolt.

As she was an excellent coach-woman, many were the glances at each other which we had for an hour and an half, in all parts of the town,

by the skill of our drivers, till at last my lady was conveniently lost, with notice from her coachman to ours to make off, and he should hear where she went. This chace was now at an end, and the fellow who drove her came to us, and discovered that he was ordered to come again in an hour, for that she was a Silk-worm. I was surprised with this phrase, but found it was a cant among the hackney fraternity, for their best customers, women who ramble twice or thrice a week from shop to shop, to turn over all the goods in town without buying any thing. The Silk-worms are, it seems, indulged by the tradesmen; for, though they never buy, they are ever talking of new silks, laces, and ribbons, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common dunnors do in making them pay.

The day of people of fashion began now to break, and carts and hacks were mingled with equipages of show and vanity, when I resolved to walk it, out of cheapness: but my unhappy curiosity is such, that I find it always my interest to take coach; for some odd adventures among beggars, ballad-singers, or the like, detains and throws me into expense. It happened so immediately, for at the corner of Warwick-street, as I was listening to a new ballad, a ragged rascal, a beggar who knew me, came up to me, and began to turn the eyes of the good company upon me, by telling me he was extremely poor,

and should die in the street for want of drink, except I immediately would have the charity to give him sixpence, to go into the next ale-house and save his life. He urged, with a melancholy face, that all his family had died of thirst. All the mob have humour, and two or three began to take the jest; by which Mr. Sturdy carried his point, and let me sneak off to a coach. As I drove along, it was a pleasing reflection to see the world so prettily checkered since I left Richmond, and the scene still filling with children of a new hour. This satisfaction increased as I moved towards the city; and gay signs, well-disposed streets, magnificent public structures, and wealthy shops, adorned with contented faces, made the joy still rising till we came into the centre of the city, and centre of the world of trade, the Exchange of London. As other men in the crowds about me were pleased with their hopes and bargains, I found my account in observing them, in attention to their several interests. I, indeed, looked upon myself as the richest man that walked the Exchange that day; for my benevolence made me share the gains of every bargain that was made. It was not the least of my satisfactions in my survey, to go up stairs, and pass the shops of agreeable females: to observe so many pretty hands busy in the folding of ribbons, and the utmost eagerness of agreeable faces in the sale of patches, pins, and wires, on each side the counters, was an amuse-

ment in which I could longer have indulged myself, had not the dear creatures called to me, to ask what I wanted, when I could not answer, only "To look at you." I went to one of the windows which opened to the area below, where all the several voices lost their distinction, and rose up in a confused humming; which created in me a reflection that could not come into the mind of any but of one a little too studious; for I said to myself, with a kind of pun in thought, "What nonsense is all the hurry of this world to those who are above it!" In these, or not much wiser thoughts, I had liked to have lost my place at the chop-house, where every man, according to the natural bashfulness or sullenness of our nation, eats in a public room a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in dumb silence, as if they had no pretence to speak to each other on the foot of being men, except they were of each other's acquaintance.

I went afterwards to Robin's, and saw people who had dined with me at the five-penny ordinary just before, give bills for the value of large estates; and could not but behold, with great pleasure, property lodged in, and transferred in a moment from such as would never be masters of half as much as is seemingly in them, and given from them every day they live. But before five in the afternoon I left the city, came to my common scene of Covent-garden, and passed the evening at Will's, in attending the



discourses of several sets of people, who relieved each other within my hearing, on the subjects of cards, dice, love, learning, and politics. The last subject kept me till I heard the streets in the possession of the bell-man, who had now the world to himself, and cried, "Past two o'clock!" This roused me from my seat; and I went to my lodgings, led by a light, whom I put into the discourse of his private economy, and made him give me an account of the charge, hazard, profit, and loss of a family that depended upon a link, with a design to end my trivial day with the generosity of sixpence, instead of a third part of that sum. When I came to my chambers, I writ down these minutes; but was at a loss what instruction I should propose to my reader from the enumeration of so many insignificant matters and occurrences; and I thought it of great use, if they could learn with me to keep their minds open to gratification, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with. This one circumstance will make every face you see give you the satisfaction you now take in beholding that of a friend; will make every object a pleasing one; will make all the good which arrives to any man, an increase of happiness to yourself.

Steele.

T.





No. 455.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1712.

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———— *Ego apis Matinæ*  
*More modoque,*  
*Grata carpentis thyma per laborem*  
*Plurimum* —————

HOR. II. OD. 4. VER. 27.

———— My timorous muse  
 Unambitious tracts pursues ;  
 Does with weak, unballast wings,  
 About the mossy brooks and springs,  
     Like the laborious bee,  
 For little drops of honey fly,  
 And there with humble sweets contents her industry.

COWLEY.

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THE following letters have in them reflections which will seem of importance, both to the learned world, and to domestic life. There is, in the first, an allegory, so well carried on, that it cannot but be very pleasing to those who have a taste of good writing ; and the other billets may have their use in common life.

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ As I walked, the other day, in a fine garden, and observed the great variety of improvements in plants and flowers, beyond what they otherwise would have been, I was naturally led

into a reflection upon the advantages of education, or modern \* culture : how many good qualities in the mind are lost, for want of the like due care in nursing and skilfully managing them ; how many virtues are choked by the multitude of weeds which are suffered to grow among them ; how excellent parts are often starved and useless, by being planted in a wrong soil ; and how very seldom do these moral seeds produce the noble fruits which might be expected from them, by a neglect of proper manuring, necessary pruning, and an artful management of our tender inclinations and first spring of life. These obvious speculations made me at length conclude, that there is a sort of vegetable principle in the mind of every man when he comes into the world. In infants, the seeds lie buried and undiscovered, till, after a while, they sprout forth in a kind of rational leaves, which are words ; and, in due season, the flowers begin to appear, in variety of beautiful colours, and all the gay pictures of youthful fancy and imagination ; at last, the fruit knits and is formed, which is green, perhaps, first, and sour, and unpleasant to the taste, and not fit to be gathered ; till, ripened by due care and application, it discovers itself in all the noble productions of philosophy, mathe-

\* This word seems to be erroneously used, instead of *moral*, which the meaning obviously requires.

matics, close reasoning, and handsome argumentation. These fruits, when they arrive at just maturity, and are of a good kind, afford the most vigorous nourishment to the minds of men. I reflected further on the intellectual leaves before mentioned, and found almost as great a variety among them, as in the vegetable world. I could easily observe the smooth-shining Italian leaves, the nimble French aspen always in motion, the Greek and Latin evergreens, the Spanish myrtle, the English oak, the Scotch thistle, the Irish shambroque, the prickly German and Dutch holly, the Polish and Russian nettle, besides a vast number of exotics, imported from Asia, Africa, and America. I saw several barren plants, which bore only leaves, without any hopes of flower or fruit. The leaves of some were fragrant and well-shaped, and others ill-scented and irregular. I wondered at a set of old, whimsical botanists, who spent their whole lives in the contemplation of some withered Egyptian, Coptic, Armenian, or Chinese leaves ; while others made it their business to collect, in voluminous herbals, all the several leaves of some one tree. The flowers afford a most diverting entertainment, in a wonderful variety of figures, colours, and scents ; however, most of them withered soon, or, at best, are but annuals. Some professed florists make them their constant study and employment, and despise all

fruit ; and, now and then, a few fanciful people spend all their time in the cultivation of a single tulip, or a carnation. But the most agreeable amusement seems to be, the well choosing, mixing, and binding together these flowers in pleasing nosegays, to present to ladies. 'The scent of Italian flowers is observed, like their other perfumes, to be too strong, and to hurt the brain ; that of the French, with glaring, gaudy colours, yet faint and languid : German and northern flowers have little or no smell, or sometimes an unpleasant one. The ancients had a secret, to give a lasting beauty, colour, and sweetness, to some of their choice flowers, which flourish to this day, and which few of the moderns can effect. These are becoming enough, and agreeable, in their seasons, and do often handsomely adorn an entertainment ; but an over-fondness of them seems to be a disease. It rarely happens to find a plant vigorous enough to have (like an orange-tree) at once beautiful and shining leaves, fragrant flowers, and delicious, nourishing fruit.

“ Sir, yours, &c.”

“ DEAR SPEC, *August 6, 1712.*

“ You have given us, in your Spectator of Saturday last, \* a very excellent discourse upon the force of custom, and its wonderful efficacy

\* See No. 447.

in making every thing pleasant to us. I cannot deny but that I received above twopenny-worth of instruction from your paper,\* and in the general, was very well pleased with it ; but I am, without a compliment, sincerely troubled that I cannot exactly be of your opinion, that it makes every thing pleasing to us. In short, I have the honour to be yoked to a young lady, who is, in plain English, for her standing, a very eminent scold. She began to break her mind very freely, both to me and to her servants, about two months after her nuptials ; and, though I have been accustomed to this humour of her's these three years, yet I do not know what's the matter with me, but I am no more delighted with it than I was at the very first. I have advised with her relations about her, and they all tell me, that her mother and her grandmother before her, were both taken much after the same manner ; so that, since it runs in the blood, I have but small hopes of her recovery. I should be glad to have a little of your advice in this matter. I would not willingly trouble you to contrive how it may be a pleasure to me ; if you will but put me in a way that I may bear it with indifference, I shall rest satisfied.

“ Dear Spec,  
“ Your very humble servant.

\* See No. 445.



“ P. S. I must do the poor girl the justice to let you know, that this match was none of her own choosing (or, indeed, of mine either) ; in consideration of which, I avoid giving her the least provocation ; and, indeed, we live better together than usually folks do who hated one another when they were first joined. To evade the sin against parents, or, at least, to extenuate it, my dear rails at my father and mother, and I curse her’s, for making the match.”

“ MR. SPECTATOR, *August 8, 1712.*

“ I LIKE the theme you lately gave out\* extremely, and should be as glad to handle it as any man living. But I find myself no better qualified to write about money than about my wife ; for, to tell you a secret, which I desire may go no farther, I am master of neither of those subjects.

“ Your’s,

“ PILL GARLICK.”

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ I DESIRE you would print this in italic, so as it may be generally taken notice of. It is designed only to admonish all persons, who speak either at the bar, pulpit, or any public assembly whatsoever, how they discover their ignorance in the use of similies. There are,

\* See Nos. 442 and 450.

in the pulpit itself, as well as in other places, such gross abuses in this kind, that I give this warning to all I know : I shall bring them, for the future, before your spectatorial authority. On Sunday last, one, who shall be nameless, reproving several of his congregation for standing at prayers, was pleased to say---‘ One would think, like the elephant, you had no knees.’ Now, I myself saw an elephant, in Bartholomew-fair, kneel down to take on his back the ingenious Mr. William Penkethman. \*

“Your most humble servant.”

Steele.

T.

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No. 456.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1712.

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*De quo libelli in celeberrimis locis proponuntur, huic ne perire quidem tacitè conceditur.*

TULL.

The man, whose conduct is publicly arraigned, is not suffered even to be undone quietly.

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OTWAY, in his tragedy of Venice Preserved, has described the misery of a man, whose effects are in the hands of the law, with great spirit. The bitterness of being the scorn and laughter of base minds, the anguish of being insulted by

\* See Nos. 31 and 370.

men hardened beyond the sense of shame or pity, and the injury of a man's fortune being wasted, under pretence of justice, are excellently aggravated in the following speech of Pierre to Jaffier.---

“I passed this very moment by thy doors,  
And found them guarded by a troop of villains :  
The sons of public rapine were destroying.  
They told me, by the sentence of the law,  
They had commission to seize all thy fortune ;  
Nay, more, Priuli's cruel hand had sign'd it.  
Here stood a ruffian with a horrid face,  
Lording it o'er a pile of massy plate,  
Tumbled into a heap for public sale.  
There was another, making villainous jests  
At thy undoing. He had ta'en possession  
Of all thy ancient most domestic ornaments :  
Rich hangings intermix'd and wrought with gold ;  
The very bed, which on thy wedding-night  
Receiv'd thee to the arms of Belvidera,  
The scene of all thy joys, was violated  
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,  
And thrown amongst the common lumber.”

Nothing indeed can be more unhappy than the condition of bankruptcy. The calamity which happens to us by ill fortune, or by the injury of others, has in it some consolation ; but what arises from our own misbehaviour, or error, is the state of the most exquisite sorrow. When a man considers not only an ample fortune, but even the very necessities of life, his pretence to food itself, at the mercy of his creditors, he cannot but look upon himself in the state of the dead, with his case thus much

worse, that the last office is performed by his adversaries instead of his friends. From this hour the cruel world does not only take possession of his whole fortune, but even of every thing else, which had no relation to it. All his indifferent actions have new interpretations put upon them ; and those whom he has favoured in his former life, discharge themselves of their obligations to him, by joining in the reproaches of his enemies. It is almost incredible that it should be so ; but it is too often seen that there is a pride mixed with the impatience of the creditor ; and there are those, who would rather recover their own by the downfall of a prosperous man, than be discharged to the common satisfaction of themselves and their creditors. The wretched man, who was lately master of abundance, is now under the direction of others ; and the wisdom, economy, good sense, and skill in human life before, by reason of his present misfortune, are of no use to him in the disposition of any thing. The incapacity of an infant or a lunatic is designed for his provision and accommodation ; but that of a bankrupt, without any mitigation in respect of the accidents by which it arrived, is calculated for his utter ruin, except there be a remainder ample enough, after the discharge of his creditors, to bear also the expense of rewarding those by whose means the effect of all his labour was transferred from him. 'This man is to look

on and see others giving directions upon what terms and conditions his goods are to be purchased ; and all this usually done, not with an air of trustees to dispose of his effects, but destroyers to divide and tear them to pieces.

There is something sacred in misery to great and good minds ; for this reason, all wise lawgivers have been extremely tender how they let loose even the man who has right on his side, to act with any mixture of resentment against the defendant. Virtuous and modest men, though they be used with some artifice, and have it in their power to avenge themselves, are slow in the application of that power, and are ever constrained to go into rigorous measures. They are careful to demonstrate themselves not only persons injured, but, also, that to bear it no longer would be a means to make the offender injure others, before they proceed. Such men clap their hands upon their hearts, and consider what it is to have at their mercy the life of a citizen. Such would have it to say to their own souls, if possible, that they were merciful when they could have destroyed, rather than when it was in their power to have spared a man, they destroyed. This is due to the common calamity of human life, due in some measure to our very enemies. They who scruple doing the least injury, are cautious of exacting the utmost justice.

Let any one who is conversant in the variety



of human life reflect upon it, and he will find the man who wants mercy, has a taste of no enjoyment of any kind. There is a natural disrelish of every thing which is good in his very nature, and he is born an enemy to the world. He is ever extremely partial to himself in all his actions, and has no sense of iniquity but from the punishment which shall attend it. The law of the land is his gospel, and all his cases of conscience are determined by his attorney. Such men know not what it is to gladden the heart of a miserable man, that riches are the instruments of serving the purposes of heaven or hell, according to the disposition of the possessor. The wealthy can torment or gratify all who are in their power, and choose to do one or other, as they are affected with love or hatred to mankind. As for such who are insensible of the concerns of others, but merely as they affect themselves, these men are to be valued only for their mortality, and as we hope better things from their heirs. I could not but read with great delight, a letter from an eminent citizen, who has failed, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.

“ SIR,

“ IT is in vain to multiply words and make apologies for what is never to be defended by the best advocate in the world, the guilt of being

unfortunate. All that a man, in my condition, can do or say, will be received with prejudice by the generality of mankind, but I hope not with you : you have been a great instrument in helping me to get what I have lost ; and I know (for that reason, as well as kindness to me) you cannot but be in pain to see me undone. To show you I am not a man incapable of bearing calamity, I will, though a poor man, lay aside the distinction between us, and talk with the frankness we did when we were nearer to an equality : as all I do will be received with prejudice, all you do will be looked upon with partiality. What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would smile upon me, who am shunned by all. Let that grace and favour which your fortune throws upon you, be turned to make up the coldness and indifference that is used towards me. All good and generous men will have an eye of kindness for me for my own sake, and the rest of the world will regard me for yours. There is a happy contagion in riches, as well as a destructive one in poverty : the rich can make rich without parting with any of their store ; and the conversation of the poor makes men poor, though they borrow nothing of them. How this is to be accounted for, I know not ; but men's estimation follows us according to the company we keep. If you are what you were to me, you can go a great way

towards my recovery ; if you are not, my good fortune, if it ever returns, will return by slower approaches.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your affectionate friend,

“ And humble servant.”

This was answered with a condescension that did not, by long impertinent professions of kindness, insult his distress, but was as follows.---

“ DEAR TOM,

“ I AM very glad to hear that you have heart enough to begin the world a second time. I assure you, I do not think your numerous family at all diminished, in the gifts of nature for which I have ever so much admired them, by what has so lately happened to you. I shall not only countenance your affairs with my appearance for you, but shall accommodate you with a considerable sum at common interest for three years. You know I could make more of it ; but I have so great a love for you, that I can wave opportunities of gain to help you ; for I do not care whether they say of me, after I am dead, that I had an hundred or fifty thousand pounds more than I wanted when I was living.

“ Your obliged humble servant.”

Steele.

T.

No. 457.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1712.

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— *Multa et præclara minantis.*

HOR. 2. SAT. iii. VER. 9.

Seeming to promise something wondrous great.

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I SHALL this day lay before my readers a letter, written by the same hand with that of last Friday,\* which contained proposals for a printed newspaper that should take in the whole circle of the penny-post.

“SIR,

“THE kind reception you gave my last Friday’s letter, in which I broached my project of a newspaper, encourages me to lay before you two or three more; for you must know, Sir, that we look upon you to be the Lowndes† of the learned world, and cannot think any scheme practicable or rational before you have approved of it, though all the money we raise by it, is in our own funds, and for our private use.

“I have often thought that a news-letter of whispers, written every post, and sent about the kingdom, after the same manner as that of

\* No. 452.

† At that time Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint.

Mr. Dyer, Mr. Dawkes, or any other epistolary historian, might be highly gratifying to the public, as well as beneficial to the author. By whispers, I mean those pieces of news which are communicated as secrets, and which bring a double pleasure to the hearer; first, as they are private history; and, in the next place, as they have always in them a dash of scandal. These are the two chief qualifications in an article of news, which recommend it, in a more than ordinary manner, to the ears of the curious. Sickness of persons in high posts, twilight visits paid and received by ministers of state, clandestine courtships and marriages, secret amours, losses at play, applications for places, with their respective successes and repulses, are the materials in which I chiefly intend to deal. I have two persons, that are each of them the representative of a species, who are to furnish me with those whispers which I intends to convey to my correspondents. The first of these is Peter Hush, descended from the ancient family of the Hushes. The other is the old Lady Blast, who has a very numerous tribe of daughters in the two great cities of London and Westminster. Peter Hush has a whispering-hole in most of the great coffee-houses about town. If you are alone with him in a wide room, he carries you up into a corner of it, and speaks in your ear. I have seen Peter seat himself in a company of seven or eight persons,



whom he never saw before in his life ; and, after having looked about, to see there was no one that overheard him, has communicated to them, in a low voice, and under the seal of secrecy, the death of a great man in the country, who was, perhaps, a-fox-hunting the very moment this account was given of him. If upon your entering into a coffee-house you see a circle of heads bending over the table, and lying close to one another, it is ten to one but my friend Peter is among them. I have known Peter publishing the whisper of the day, by eight o'clock in the morning, at Garraway's, by twelve at Will's, and before two at the Smyrna. When Peter has thus effectually launched a secret, I have been very well pleased to hear people whispering it to one another, at second hand, and spreading it about as their own ; for you must know, Sir, the great incentive to whispering is, the ambition which every one has of being thought in the secret, and being looked upon as a man who has access to greater people than one would imagine. After having given you this account of Peter Hush, I proceed to that virtuous lady, the old Lady Blast, who is to communicate to me the private transactions of the crimp-table, with all the *arcana* of the fair sex. The Lady Blast, you must understand, has such a particular malignity in her whisper, that it blights like an easterly wind, and withers every reputation that it breathes

upon. She has a particular knack at making private weddings, and last winter married about five women of quality to their footmen. Her whisper can make an innocent young woman big with child, or fill an healthful young fellow with distempers that are not to be named. She can turn a visit into an intrigue, and a distant salute into an assignation. She can beggar the wealthy, and degrade the noble. In short, she can whisper men base or foolish, jealous or ill-natured; or, if occasion requires, can tell you the slips of their great grandmothers, and traduce the memory of honest coachmen that have been in their graves above these hundred years. By these and the like helps, I question not but I shall furnish out a very handsome news-letter. If you approve my project, I shall begin to whisper by the very next post, and question not but every one of my customers will be very well pleased with me, when he considers that every piece of news I send him is a word in his ear, and lets him into a secret.

“Having given you a sketch of this project, I shall, in the next place, suggest to you another for a monthly pamphlet, which I shall likewise submit to your spectatorial wisdom. I need not tell you, Sir, that there are several authors in France, Germany, and Holland, as well as in our own country, who publish every month what they call ‘An Account of the Works of the Learned,’ in which they give us an abstract

of all such books as are printed in any part of Europe. Now, Sir, it is my design to publish every month, ‘An Account of the Works of the Unlearned.’ Several late productions of my own countrymen, who, many of them, make a very eminent figure in the illiterate world, encourage me in this undertaking. I may, in this work, possibly make a review of several pieces which have appeared in the foreign accounts above mentioned, though they ought not to have been taken notice of in works which bear such a title. I may, likewise, take into consideration such pieces as appear, from time to time, under the names of those gentlemen who compliment one another in public assemblies, by the title of ‘The learned Gentlemen.’ Our party-authors will also afford me a great variety of subjects, not to mention the editors, commentators, and others, who are often men of no learning, or, what is as bad, of no knowledge. I shall not enlarge upon this hint; but, if you think any thing can be made of it, I shall set about it with all the pains and application that so useful a work deserves.

“I am, ever,

“Most worthy Sir, &c.”

C.

Addison.



No. 458.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1712.

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Αἰδώς ἐκ ἀγαθῆς ———

HES.

———*Pudor malus* ———

HOR.

False modesty.

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I COULD not but smile at the account that was yesterday given me, of a modest young gentleman, who being invited to an entertainment, though he was not used to drink, had not the confidence to refuse his glass in his turn, when on a sudden he grew so flustered, that he took all the talk of the table into his own hands, abused every one of the company, and flung a bottle at the gentleman's head who treated him. This has given me occasion to reflect upon the ill effects of a vicious modesty, and to remember the saying of Brutus, as it is quoted by Plutarch, that, "the person has had but an ill education, who has not been taught to deny any thing." This false kind of modesty has, perhaps, betrayed both sexes into as many vices as the most abandoned impudence; and is the more inexcusable to reason, because it acts to gratify others rather than itself, and is punished with a kind of remorse, not only like other vicious



habits when the crime is over, but even at the very time that it is committed.

Nothing is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing is more contemptible than the false. The one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do any thing that is repugnant to the rules of right reason : false modesty is ashamed to do any thing that is opposite to the humour of the company. True modesty avoids every thing that is criminal, false modesty every thing that is unfashionable. The latter is only a general undetermined instinct; the former, is that instinct, limited and circumscribed by the rules of prudence and religion.

We may conclude, that modesty to be false and vicious which engages a man to do any thing that is ill or indiscreet, or which restrains him from doing any thing that is of a contrary nature. How many men, in the common concerns of life, lend sums of money which they are not able to spare ; are bound for persons whom they have but little friendship for ; give commendatory characters of men whom they are not acquainted with ; bestow places on those whom they do not esteem ; live in such a manner as they themselves do not approve ; and all this merely because they have not the confidence to resist solicitation, importunity, or example.



Nor does this false modesty expose us only to such actions as are indiscreet, but, very often, to such as are highly criminal. When Xenophanes was called timorous, because he would not venture his money in a game at dice, "I confess," said he, "that I am exceeding timorous, for I dare not do an ill thing." On the contrary, a man of vicious modesty complies with every thing, and is only fearful of doing what may look singular in the company where he is engaged. He falls in with the torrent, and lets himself go to every action or discourse, however unjustifiable in itself, so it be in vogue among the present party. This, though one of the most common, is one of the most ridiculous dispositions in human nature---that men should not be ashamed of speaking or acting in a dissolute or irrational manner, but that one who is in their company should be ashamed of governing himself by the principles of reason and virtue.

In the second place, we are to consider false modesty, as it restrains a man from doing what is good and laudable. My reader's own thoughts will suggest to him many instances and examples under this head. I shall only dwell upon one reflection, which I cannot make without a secret concern. We have, in England, a particular bashfulness in every thing that regards religion. A well-bred man is obliged to con-

ceal any serious sentiment of this nature, and very often to appear a greater libertine than he is, that he may keep himself in countenance among the men of mode. Our excess of modesty makes us shame-faced in all the exercises of piety and devotion. This humour prevails upon us daily; insomuch that, at many well-bred tables, the master of the house is so very modest a man, that he has not the confidence to say grace at his own table, a custom which is not only practised by all the nations about us, but was never omitted by the heathens themselves. English gentlemen, who travel into Roman-catholic countries, are not a little surprised to meet with people of the best quality kneeling in their churches, and engaged in their private devotions, though it be not at the hours of public worship. An officer of the army, or a man of wit and pleasure, in those countries, would be afraid of passing not only for an irreligious, but an ill-bred man, should he be seen to go to bed, or sit down at table, without offering up his devotions on such occasions. The same show of religion appears in all the foreign reformed churches, and enters so much into their ordinary conversation, that an Englishman is apt to term them hypocritical and precise.

This little appearance of a religious deportment in our nation, may proceed, in some mea-

sure, from that modesty which is natural to us ; but the great occasion of it is certainly this :--- those swarms of sectaries that over-ran the nation in the time of the great rebellion, carried their hypocrisy so high, that they had converted our whole language into a jargon of enthusiasm ; insomuch that, upon the restoration, men thought they could not recede too far from the behaviour and practice of those persons who had made religion a cloak to so many villainies. This led them into the other extreme ; every appearance of devotion was looked upon as puritanical, and falling into the hands of the “ridiculers,” who flourished in that reign, and attacked every thing that was serious, it has ever since been out of countenance among us. By this means we are gradually fallen into that vicious modesty, which has, in some measure, worn out from among us the appearance of Christianity in ordinary life and conversation, and which distinguishes us from all our neighbours.

Hypocrisy cannot, indeed, be too much detested ; but, at the same time, is to be preferred to open impiety. They are both equally destructive to the person who is possessed with them ; but, in regard to others, hypocrisy is not so pernicious as barefaced irreligion. The due mean to be observed, is, “to be sincerely virtuous, and, at the same time, to let the world

see we are so." I do not know a more dreadful menace in the holy writings, than that which is pronounced against those who have thus perverted modesty, to be ashamed before men in a particular of such unspeakable importance.

Addison.

C.

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No. 459.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1712.

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——— *Quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est.*

HOR. 1. EP. 4. VER. 5.

——— Whate'er befits the wise and good.

CREECH.

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RELIGION may be considered under two general heads. The first comprehends what we are to believe; the other, what we are to practise. By those things which we are to believe, I mean, whatever is revealed to us in the holy writings, and which we could not have obtained the knowledge of by the light of nature; by the things which we are to practise, I mean all those duties to which we are directed by reason or natural religion. The first of these I shall distinguish by the name of faith; the second, by that of morality.

If we look into the more serious part of mankind, we find many who lay so great a stress upon faith, that they neglect morality; and many who build so much upon morality, that

they do not pay a due regard to faith. The perfect man should be defective in neither of these particulars, as will be very evident to those who consider the benefits which arise from each of them, and which I shall make the subject of this day's paper.

Notwithstanding this general division of Christian duty into morality and faith, and that they have both their peculiar excellencies, the first has the pre-eminence in several respects.

First, Because the greatest part of morality (as I have stated the notion of it) is of a fixed, eternal nature, and will endure when faith shall fail, and be lost in conviction.

Secondly, Because a person may be qualified to do greater good to mankind, and become more beneficial to the world, by morality without faith, than by faith without morality.

Thirdly, Because morality gives a greater perfection to human nature, by quieting the mind, moderating the passions, and advancing the happiness of every man in his private capacity.

Fourthly, Because the rule of morality is much more certain than that of faith; all the civilized nations of the world agreeing in the great points of morality, as much as they differ in those of faith.

Fifthly, Because infidelity is not of so malignant a nature as immorality; or, to put the



same reason in another light, because it is generally owned, there may be salvation for a virtuous infidel, (particularly in the case of invincible ignorance,) but none for a vicious believer.

Sixthly, Because faith seems to draw its principal, if not all its excellency, from the influence it has upon morality, as we shall see more at large, if we consider wherein consists the excellency of faith, or the belief of revealed religion ; and this, I think, is---

First, In explaining, and carrying to greater heights, several points of morality.

Secondly, In furnishing new and stronger motives to enforce the practice of morality.

Thirdly, In giving us more amiable ideas of the Supreme Being, more endearing notions of one another, and a truer state of ourselves, both in regard to the grandeur and vileness of our natures.

Fourthly, By showing us the blackness and deformity of vice, which, in the Christian system, is so very great, that he who is possessed of all perfection, and the sovereign judge of it, is represented, by several of our divines, as hating sin to the same degree that he loves the sacred person who was made the propitiation of it.

Fifthly, In being the ordinary and prescribed method of making morality effectual to salvation.

I have only touched on these several heads, which every one who is conversant in discourses of this nature will easily enlarge upon in his own thoughts, and draw conclusions from them which may be useful to him in the conduct of his life. One, I am sure, is so obvious, that he cannot miss it ; namely, that a man cannot be perfect in his scheme of morality, who does not strengthen and support it with that of the Christian faith.

Besides this, I shall lay down two or three other maxims, which I think we may deduce from what has been said.

First, That we should be particularly cautious of making any thing an article of faith, which does not contribute to the confirmation or improvement of morality.

Secondly, That no article of faith can be true and authentic, which weakens or subverts the practical part of religion, or what I have hitherto called morality.

Thirdly, That the greatest friend of morality, or natural religion, cannot possibly apprehend any danger from embracing Christianity, as it is preserved, pure and uncorrupt, in the doctrines of our national church.

There is likewise another maxim which, I think, may be drawn from the foregoing considerations, which is this, that we should, in all dubious points, consider any ill consequences that may arise from them, supposing they should

be erroneous, before we give up our assent to them.

For example, In that disputable point of prosecuting men for conscience sake, besides the imbittering their minds with hatred, indignation, and all the vehemence of resentment, and insnaring them to profess what they do not believe; we cut them off from the pleasures and advantages of society, afflict their bodies, distress their fortunes, hurt their reputations, ruin their families, make their lives painful, or put an end to them. Sure, when I see such dreadful consequences rising from a principle, I would be as fully convinced of the truth of it, as of a mathematical demonstration, before I would venture to act upon it, or make it a part of my religion.

In this case, the injury done our neighbour is plain and evident; the principle that puts us upon doing it, of a dubious and disputable nature. Morality seems highly violated by the one; and, whether or no, a zeal for what a man thinks the true system of faith may justify it, is very uncertain. I cannot but think, if our religion produces charity as well as zeal, it will not be for showing itself by such cruel instances. But, to conclude with the words of an excellent author,\* “ We have just enough

\* Supposed to be Archbishop Tillotson.

religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another."

ADDISON.

C.

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No. 460.—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1712.

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*Decipimur specie recti* ————

HOR. ARS POET. VER. 25.

Deluded by a seeming excellence.

ROSCOMMON.

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OUR defects and follies are too often unknown to us; nay, they are so far from being known to us, that they pass for demonstrations of our worth. This makes us easy in the midst of them, fond to show them, fond to improve them, and to be esteemed for them. Then it is that a thousand unaccountable conceits, gay inventions, and extravagant actions, must afford us pleasures, and display us to others in the colours which we ourselves take a fancy to glory in. Indeed, there is something so amusing, for the time, in this state of vanity and ill-grounded satisfaction, that even the wiser world has chosen an exalted word to describe its enchantments, and called it, "The Paradise of Fools."

Perhaps, the latter part of this reflection may

seem a false thought to some, and bear another turn than what I have given ; but it is, at present, none of my business to look after it, who am going to confess, that I have been lately amongst them in a vision.

Methought I was transported to a hill, green, flowery, and of an easy ascent. Upon the broad top of it resided squint-eyed Error, and Popular Opinion with many heads ; two that dealt in sorcery, and were famous for bewitching people with the love of themselves. To these repaired a multitude from every side, by two different paths, which lead towards each of them. Some who had the most assuming air, went directly of themselves to Error, without expecting a conductor ; others, of a softer nature, went first to Popular Opinion, from whence, as she influenced and engaged them with their own praises, she delivered them over to his government.

When we had ascended to an open part of the summit where Opinion abode, we found her entertaining several who had arrived before us. Her voice was pleasing ; she breathed odours as she spoke. She seemed to have a tongue for every one ; every one thought he heard of something that was valuable in himself, and expected a paradise which she promised as the reward of his merit. Thus were we drawn to follow her, till she should bring us where it was to be bestowed ; and it was observable, that all



the way we went, the company was either praising themselves in their qualifications, or one another for those qualifications which they took to be conspicuous in their own characters, or dispraising others for wanting theirs, or vying in the degrees of them.

At last we approached a bower, at the entrance of which Error was seated. The trees were thick woven, and the place where he sat artfully contrived to darken him a little. He was disguised in a whitish robe, which he had put on, that he might appear to us with a nearer resemblance to Truth: and as she has a light whereby she manifests the beauties of nature to the eyes of her adorers, so he had provided himself with a magical wand, that he might do something in imitation of it, and please with delusions. This he lifted solemnly, and muttering to himself, bid the glories which he kept under enchantment to appear before us. Immediately we cast our eyes on that part of the sky to which he pointed, and observed a thin blue prospect, which cleared as mountains in a summer morning when the mists go off, and the palace of Vanity appeared to sight.

The foundation hardly seemed a foundation, but a set of curling clouds, which it stood upon by magical contrivance. The way by which we ascended was painted like a rainbow; and as we went, the breeze that played about us bewitched the senses. The walls were gilded all

for show; the lowest set of pillars were of the slight fine Corinthian order, and the top of the building being rounded, bore so far the resemblance of a bubble.

At the gate the travellers neither met with a porter, nor waited till one should appear; every one thought his merits a sufficient passport, and pressed forward. In the hall we met with several phantoms, that roved amongst us, and ranged the company according to their sentiments. There was decreasing Honour, that had nothing to show in, but an old coat of his ancestor's achievements. There was Ostentation, that made himself his own constant subject, and Gallantry strutting upon his tip-toes. At the upper end of the hall stood a throne, whose canopy glittered with all the riches that Gaiety could contrive to lavish on it; and between the gilded arms sat Vanity, decked in the peacock's feathers, and acknowledged for another Venus by her votaries. The boy who stood beside her for a Cupid, and who made the world to bow before her, was called Self-conceit. His eyes had every now and then a cast inwards to the neglect of all objects about him; and the arms which he made use of for conquest, were borrowed from those against whom he had a design. The arrow which he shot at the soldier, was fledged from his own plume of feathers; the dart he directed against the man of wit, was winged from the quills he writ with;

and that which he sent against those who presumed upon their riches, was headed with gold out of their treasuries. He made nets for statesmen from their own contrivances; he took fire from the eyes of ladies, with which he melted their hearts; and lightning from the tongues of the eloquent, to inflame them with their own glories. At the foot of the throne sat three false graces; Flattery with a shell of paint, Affectation with a mirror to practise at, and Fashion ever changing the posture of her clothes. These applied themselves to secure the conquests which Self-conceit had gotten, and had each of them their particular polities. Flattery gave new colours and complexions to all things; Affectation new airs and appearances, which, as she said, were not vulgar; and Fashion both concealed some home defects, and added some foreign external beauties.

As I was reflecting upon what I saw, I heard a voice in the crowd bemoaning the condition of mankind, which is thus managed by the breath of Opinion, deluded by Error, fired by Self-conceit, and given up to be trained in all the courses of Vanity, till Scorn or Poverty come upon us. These expressions were no sooner handed about, but I immediately saw a general disorder, till at last there was a parting in one place, and a grave old man, decent and resolute, was led forward to be punished for the words he had uttered. He appeared in-

clined to have spoken in his own defence, but I could not observe that any one was willing to hear him. Vanity cast a scornful smile at him ; Self-conceit was angry ; Flattery, who knew him for Plain-dealing, put on a vizard, and turned away ; Affectation tossed her fan, made mouths, and called him Envy or Slander ; and Fashion would have it, that at least he must be Ill-manners. Thus slighted and despised by all, he was driven out for abusing people of merit and figure ; and I heard it firmly resolved, that he should be used no better wherever they met with him hereafter.

I had already seen the meaning of most part of that warning which he had given, and was considering how the latter words should be fulfilled, when a mighty noise was heard without, and the door was blackened by a numerous train of harpies crowding in upon us. Folly and Broken-credit were seen in the house before they entered. Trouble, Shame, Infamy, Scorn, and Poverty, brought up the rear. Vanity, with her Cupid and Graces, disappeared ; her subjects ran into holes and corners ; but many of them were found and carried off (as I was told by one who stood near me) either to prisons or cellars, solitude or little company, the mean arts or the viler crafts of life. “ But these,” added he, with a disdainful air, “ are such who would fondly live here, when their merits neither matched the lustre of the place,



nor their riches its expenses. We have seen such scenes as these before now ; the glory you saw will all return when the hurry is over." I thanked him for his information, and believing him so incorrigible as that he would stay till it was his turn to be taken, I made off to the door, and overtook some few, who, though they would not hearken to Plain-dealing, were now terrified to good purpose by the example of others. But when they had touched the threshold, it was a strange shock to them, to find that the delusion of Error was gone, and they plainly discerned the building to hang a little up in the air without any real foundation. At first we saw nothing but a desperate leap remained for us, and I a thousand times blamed my unmeaning curiosity that had brought me into so much danger. But as they began to sink lower in their own minds, methought the palace sunk along with us, till they were arrived at the due point of esteem which they ought to have for themselves ; then the part of the building in which they stood touched the earth, and we departing out, it retired from our eyes. Now, whether they who staid in the palace were sensible of this descent, I cannot tell ; it was then my opinion that they were not. However it be, my dream broke up at it, and has given me occasion all my life to reflect upon the fatal consequences of following the suggestions of Vanity.\*

\* This vision was written by Dr. Parnell. See also No. 501.



“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I WRITE to you, to desire that you would again\* touch upon a certain enormity, which is chiefly in use among the politer and better-bred part of mankind; I mean the ceremonies, bows, curtsies, whisperings, smiles, winks, nods, with other familiar arts of salutation, which take up in our churches so much time, that might be better employed, and which seem so utterly inconsistent with the duty and true intent of our entering into those religious assemblies. The resemblance which this bears to our indeed proper behaviour in theatres, may be some instance of its incongruity in the above-mentioned places. In Roman Catholic churches and chapels abroad, I myself have observed, more than once, persons of the first quality, of the nearest relation, and intimatest acquaintance, passing by one another unknowing, as it were, and unknown, and with so little notice of each other, that it looked like having their minds more suitably and more solemnly engaged; at least it was an acknowledgment that they ought to have been so. I have been told the same even of the Mahometans, with relation to the propriety of their demeanour in the conventions of their erroneous worship: and I cannot but think either of them sufficient and laudable patterns of our imitation in this particular.

\* See No. 259.

“ I cannot help, upon this occasion, remarking on the excellent memories of those devotionists, who, upon returning from church, shall give a particular account how two or three hundred people were dressed, a thing, by reason of its variety, so difficult to be digested and fixed in the head, that it is a miracle to me how two poor hours of divine service can be time sufficient for so elaborate an undertaking, the duty of the place too being jointly, and no doubt oft pathetically, performed along with it. Where it is said in sacred writ, that ‘the woman ought to have a covering on her head, because of the angels,’ the last word is by some thought to be metaphorically used, and to signify young men. Allowing this interpretation to be right, the text may not appear to be wholly foreign to our present purpose.

“ When you are in a disposition proper for writing on such a subject, I earnestly recommend this to you ; and am,

“ Sir,

“ Your very humble servant.”

Steele.

T.



No. 461.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1712.

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———*Sed non ego credulis illus.*

VIRG. ECL. IX. VER. 34.

But I discern their flatt'ry from their praise.

DRYDEN.

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FOR want of time to substitute something else in the room of them, I am at present obliged to publish compliments above my desert in the following letters. It is no small satisfaction, to have given occasion to ingenious men to employ their thoughts upon sacred subjects from the approbation of such pieces of poetry as they have seen in my Saturday's papers. I shall never publish verse on that day, but what is written by the same hand;\* yet shall I not accompany those writings with eulogiums, but leave them to speak for themselves.

“FOR THE SPECTATOR.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“You very much promote the interests of virtue, while you reform the taste of a profane age; and persuade us to be entertained with divine poems, whilst we are distinguished by so

\* Addison.

many thousand humours, and split into so many different sects and parties ; yet persons of every party, sect, and humour, are fond of conforming their taste to yours. You can transfuse your own relish of a poem into all your readers, according to their capacity to receive ; and when you recommend the pious passion that reigns in the verse, we seem to feel the devotion, and grow proud and pleased inwardly, that we have souls capable of relishing what the Spectator approves.

“ Upon reading the hymns that you have published in some late papers, I had a mind to try yesterday, whether I could write one. The cxivth psalm appears to me an admirable ode, and I began to turn it into our language. As I was describing the journey of Israel from Egypt, and added the divine presence amongst them, I perceived a beauty in this psalm which was entirely new to me, and which I was going to lose : and that is, that the poet utterly conceals the presence of God in the beginning of it, and rather lets a possessive pronoun go without a substantive, than he will so much as mention any thing of divinity there. ‘Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion, or kingdom.’ The reason now seems evident, and this conduct necessary ; for, if God had appeared before, there could be no wonder why the mountains should leap, and the sea retire ; therefore, that this convulsion of nature may be

brought in with due surprise, his name is not mentioned till afterward, and then, with a very agreeable turn of thought, God is introduced at once in all his majesty. This is what I have attempted to imitate in a translation without paraphrase, and to preserve what I could of the spirit of the sacred author.

“ If the following essay be not too incorrigible, bestow upon it a few brightenings from your genius, that I may learn how to write better, or to write no more.

“ Your daily admirer and

“ Humble servant, &c.

PSALM CXIV.

“ WHEN Israel, freed from Pharaoh's hand,  
Left the proud tyrant and his land,  
The tribes with cheerful homage own  
Their king, and Judah was his throne.

Across the deep their journey lay ;  
The deep divides to make them way ;  
The streams of Jordan saw, and fled  
With backward current to their head.

The mountains shook like frightened sheep,  
Like lambs the little hillocks leap ;  
Not Sinai on her base could stand,  
Conscious of sov'reign pow'r at hand.

What power could make the deep divide ?  
Make Jordan backward roll his tide ?  
Why did ye leap, ye little hills ?  
And whence the fright that Sinai feels ?



Let ev'ry mountain, ev'ry flood,  
Retire, and know the approaching God,  
The King of Israel. See him here:  
Tremble thou earth, adore and fear.

He thunders---and all nature mourns ;  
The rock to standing pools he turns :  
Flints spring with fountains at his word,  
And fires and seas confess their Lord.”\*

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“THERE are those who take the advantage of your putting a halfpenny value upon yourself above the rest of our daily writers, to defame you in public conversation, and strive to make you unpopular upon the account of this said halfpenny. But, if I were you, I would insist upon that small acknowledgment for the superior merit of yours, as being a work of invention. Give me leave, therefore, to do you justice, and say in your behalf, what you cannot yourself, which is, that your writings have made learning a more necessary part of good breeding than it was before you appeared: that modesty is become fashionable, and impudence stands in need of some wit, since you have put them both in their proper lights. Profaneness, lewdness, and debauchery, are not now qualifications; and a man may be a very fine gentleman, though he is neither a keeper, nor an infidel.

\* By Dr. Watts.

“I would have you tell the town the story of the Sibyls, if they deny giving you two-pence. Let them know, that those sacred papers were valued at the same rate after two-thirds of them were destroyed, as when there was the whole set. There are so many of us who will give you your own price, that you may acquaint your non-conformist readers, that they shall not have it, except they come in within such a day, under three-pence. I do not know but you might bring in the *Date Obolum Belisario* with a good grace. The witlings come in clusters to two or three coffee-houses which have left you off; and I hope you will make us, who fine to your wit, merry with their characters who stand out against it.

“I am your most humble servant.

“P. S. I have lately got the ingenious authors of blacking for shoes, powder for colouring the hair, pomatum for the hands, cosmetic for the face, to be your constant customers; so that your advertisements will as much adorn the outward man, as your paper does the inward.”

Steelc.

T.

No. 462.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1712.

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*Nil ego prætulerim jucundo sanus amico.*

HOR. I SAT. V. VER. 44.

Nothing so grateful as a pleasant friend.

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PEOPLE are not aware of the very great force which pleasantry in company has upon all those with whom a man of that talent converses. His faults are generally overlooked by all his acquaintance, and a certain carelessness, that constantly attends all his actions, carries him on with greater success, than diligence and assiduity does others who have no share of this endowment. Dacanthus breaks his word upon all occasions, both trivial and important; and, when he is sufficiently railed at for that abominable quality, they who talk of him end with, "After all, he is a very pleasant fellow." Dacanthus is an ill-natured husband, and yet the very women end their freedom of discourse upon this subject, "But, after all, he is very pleasant company." Dacanthus is neither, in point of honour, civility, good-breeding, nor good-nature, unexceptionable; and yet all is answered, "For he is a very pleasant fellow." When this quality is conspicuous in a man who

has, to accompany it, manly and virtuous sentiments, there cannot certainly be any thing which can give so pleasing a gratification as the gaiety of such a person : but when it is alone, and serves only to gild a crowd of ill qualities, there is no man so much to be avoided as your pleasant fellow. A very pleasant fellow shall turn your good name to a jest, make your character contemptible, debauch your wife or daughter, and yet be received by the rest of the world with welcome wherever he appears. It is very ordinary with those of this character to be attentive only to their own satisfactions, and have very little bowels for the concerns or sorrows of other men ; nay, they are capable of purchasing their own pleasures at the expense of giving pain to others. But they who do not consider this sort of men thus carefully, are irresistibly exposed to their insinuations. The author of the following letter carries the matter so high, as to intimate that the liberties of England have been at the mercy of a prince merely as he was of this pleasant character.

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

“ THERE is no one passion which all mankind so naturally give into as pride, nor any other passion which appears in such different disguises. It is to be found in all habits and complexions. Is it not a question, whether it does more harm or good in the world ; and if

there be not such a thing as what we may call a virtuous and laudable pride?

“ It is this passion alone, when misapplied, that lays us so open to flatterers ; and he who can agreeably condescend to sooth our humour or temper, finds always an open avenue to our soul ; especially if the flatterer happen to be our superior.

“ One might give many instances of this in a late English monarch, under the title of ‘ The gaieties of King Charles II.’ This prince was, by nature, extremely familiar, of very easy access, and much delighted to see and be seen ; and this happy temper, which in the highest degree gratified his people’s vanity, did him more service with his loving subjects than all his other virtues, though, it must be confessed, he had many. He delighted, though a mighty king, to give and take a jest, as they say ; and a prince of this fortunate disposition, who were inclined to make an ill use of his power, may have any thing of his people, be it never so much to their prejudice. But this good king made, generally, a very innocent use, as to the public, of this insnaring temper ; for, it is well known, he pursued pleasure more than ambition. He seemed to glory in being the first man at cock-matches, horse-races, balls, and plays : he appeared highly delighted on those occasions, and never failed to warm and gladden the heart of every spectator. He more than



once dined with his good citizens of London, on their lord-mayor's day ; and did so, the year that Sir Robert Viner was mayor. Sir Robert was a very loyal man, and, if you will allow the expression, very fond of his sovereign ; but, what with the joy he felt at heart, for the honour done him by his prince, and through the warmth he was in, with continual toasting healths to the royal family, his lordship grew a little fond of his majesty, and entered into a familiarity not altogether so graceful in so public a place. The king understood very well how to extricate himself in all kinds of difficulties ; and, with an hint to the company to avoid ceremony, stole off, and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in Guild-hall-yard. But the mayor liked his company so well, and was grown so intimate, that he pursued him hastily, and catching him fast by the hand, cried out, with a vehement oath and accent, ‘ Sir, you shall stay and take t’other bottle.’ The airy monarch looked kindly at him over his shoulder, and with a smile and graceful air, (for I saw him at the time, and do now,) repeated this line of the old song,

‘ He that is drunk is as great as a king ;’

and immediately returned back, and complied with his landlord.

“ I give you this story, Mr. Spectator, be-

cause, as I said, I saw the passage ; and, I assure you, it is very true, and yet no common one ; and when I tell you the sequel, you will say I have a better reason for it. This very mayor afterwards erected a statue of his merry monarch in Stocks-market, \* and did the crown many and great services ; and it was owing to this humour of the king, that his family had so great a fortune shut up in the exchequer of their pleasant sovereign. The many good-natured condescensions of this prince are vulgarly known ; and it is excellently said of him by a great hand \* which writ his character, that he was not a king a quarter of an hour together in his whole reign. He would receive visits from fools and half madmen ; and,

\* This equestrian statue was originally made for John Sobieski, king of Poland, but by some accident it had been left on the workman's hands. To save time and expense, the Polander was converted into a Briton, and the Turk underneath his horse into Oliver Cromwell, to complete the compliment. Unfortunately, the turban on the Turk's head was overlooked, and left an undeniable proof of this story. See Stow's Survey, &c. ed. 1755, vol. i. p. 517. This statue, formed of white marble, was erected on a neat conduit, in 1675 ; but when, in 1735, the city-council fixed on Stocks-market for the site of a house of residence for the lord-mayors of London, the statue was removed, to make way for the Mansion-house : the first stone of which was laid October 25, 1739, by Micajah Perry, Esq. then lord-mayor. On the 28th of May, 1779, Robert Viner, Esq. applied to the court of common-council to have this statue (which had been erected by his ancestor) delivered to him for his use ; and the court complied with the request. Where it is now, we do not know.

† Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, said, that "on premeditation Charles II. could not act the part of a king for a moment."

at times, I have met with people who have boxed, fought at back-sword, and taken poison, before King Charles II. In a word, he was so pleasant a man, that no one could be sorrowful under his government. This made him capable of baffling, with the greatest ease imaginable, all suggestions of jealousy; and the people could not entertain notions of any thing terrible in him whom they saw every way agreeable. This scrap of the familiar part of that prince's history, I thought fit to send you, in compliance to the request you lately made to your correspondents.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant.”

Steele

T.



No. 463.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1712.

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*Omnia quæ sensu voluntur vota diurno,  
Pectore sopito reddit amica quies.  
Venator defessa toro cùm membra reponit,  
Mens tamen ad sylvas et sua lustra redit :  
Judicibus lites, aurigis somnia currus,  
Vanaque nocturnis meta cavetur equis.  
Me quoque Musarum studium sub nocte silenti  
Artibus assuetis sollicitare solet.*

CLAUD.

In sleep, when fancy is let loose to play,  
Our dreams repeat the wishes of the day.  
Though farther toil his tired limbs refuse,  
The dreaming hunter still the chase pursues.  
The judge a-bed dispenses still the laws,  
And sleeps again o'er the unfinish'd cause.  
The dozing racer hears his chariot roll,  
Smacks the vain whip, and shuns the fancied goal.  
Me, too, the Muses, in the silent night,  
With wonted chimes of gingling verse delight.

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I WAS lately entertaining myself with comparing Homer's balance, in which Jupiter is represented as weighing the fates of Hector and Achilles, with a passage of Virgil, wherein that deity is introduced as weighing the fates of Turnus and Æneas. I then considered how the same way of thinking prevailed in the eastern parts of the world, as in those noble passages of scripture, wherein we are told, that

the great king of Babylon, the day before his death, had been "weighed in the balance, and been found wanting." In other places of the holy writings, the Almighty is described as weighing the mountains in scales, making the weight for the winds, knowing the balancings of the clouds; and, in others, as weighing the actions of men, and laying their calamities together in a balance. Milton, as I have observed in a former paper, \* had an eye to several of these foregoing instances, in that beautiful description wherein he represents the archangel and the evil spirit as addressing themselves for the combat, but parted by the balance which appeared in the heavens, and weighed the consequences of such a battle.

"Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,  
Hung forth in Heav'n his golden scales, yet seen  
Betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign;  
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,  
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air,  
In counterpoise, now ponders all events,  
Battles and realms; in these he put two weights,  
The sequel each of parting and of fight.  
The latter quick up flew, and kick'd the beam;  
Which Gabriel spying, thus bespake the fiend:

" 'Satan, I know thy strength, and thou know'st mine:  
Neither our own, but giv'n. What folly, then,  
To boast what arms can do, since thine no more  
Than Heav'n permits; nor mine, though doubled now,  
To trample thee as mire! for proof look up,  
And read thy lot in yon celestial sign,

\* See No. 321.



Where thou art weigh'd, and shown how light, how weak,  
If thou resist.' The fiend look'd up, and knew  
His mounted scale aloft; no more; but fled  
Murm'ring, and with him fled the shades of night."

These several amusing thoughts, having taken possession of my mind, some time before I went to sleep, and mingling themselves with my ordinary ideas, raised in my imagination a very odd kind of vision. I was, methought, replaced in my study, and seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual. Whilst I was here meditating on several subjects of morality, and considering the nature of many virtues and vices, as materials for those discourses with which I daily entertain the public, I saw, methought, a pair of golden scales, hanging by a chain of the same metal, over the table that stood before me; when, on a sudden, there were great heaps of weights thrown down on each side of them. I found, upon examining these weights, they showed the value of every thing that is in esteem among men. I made an essay of them, by putting the weight of wisdom in one scale, and that of riches in another; upon which the latter, to show its comparative lightness, immediately flew up, and kicked the beam.

But, before I proceed, I must inform my reader, that these weights did not exert their natural gravity, till they were laid in the golden

balance, insomuch, that I could not guess which was light or heavy, whilst I held them in my hand. This I found by several instances; for, upon my laying a weight in one of the scales, which was inscribed by the word “eternity,” though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth, poverty, interest, success, with many other weights, which, in my hand, seemed very ponderous, they were not able to stir the opposite balance; nor could they have prevailed, though assisted with the weight of the sun, the stars, and the earth.

Upon emptying the scales, I laid several titles and honours, with pomp, triumphs, and many weights of the like nature, in one of them; and seeing a little, glittering weight lie by me, I threw it accidentally into the other scale, when, to my great surprise, it proved so exact a counterpoise, that it kept the balance in an equilibrium. This little, glittering weight was inscribed, upon the edges of it, with the word “vanity.” I found there were several other weights, which were equally heavy, and exact counterpoises to one another: a few of them I tried, as avarice and poverty, riches and content, with some others.

There were likewise several weights that were of the same figure, and seemed to correspond with each other, but were entirely different when thrown into the scales: as religion and hypocrisy, pedantry and learning, wit and vi-

vacuity, superstition and devotion, gravity and wisdom, with many others.

I observed one particular weight lettered on both sides : and, upon applying myself to the reading of it, I found on one side written, “ In the dialect of men ;” and underneath it, “ Calamities :” on the other side was written, “ In the language of the gods ;” and underneath, “ Blessings.” I found the intrinsic value of this weight to be much greater than I imagined, for it overpowered Health, Wealth, Good Fortune, and many other weights, which were much more ponderous in my hand than the other.

There is a saying among the Scots, that an ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of clergy. I was sensible of the truth of this saying, when I saw the difference between the weight of Natural Parts, and that of Learning. The observations which I made upon these two weights, opened to me a new field of discoveries ; for, notwithstanding the weight of the Natural Parts was much heavier than that of Learning, I observed that it weighed an hundred times heavier than it did before, when I put Learning into the same scale with it. I made the same observation upon Faith and Morality ;\* for, notwithstanding the latter outweighed the former separately, it received a thousand times more ad-

\* See No. 459.

ditional weight from its conjunction with the former, than what it had by itself. This odd phenomenon showed itself in other particulars, as in Wit and Judgment, Philosophy and Religion, Justice and Humanity, Zeal and Charity, depth of Sense and perspicuity of Style, with innumerable other particulars too long to be mentioned in this paper.

As a dream seldom fails of dashing seriousness with impertinence, mirth with gravity, methought I made several other experiments of a more ludicrous nature, by one of which I found that an English octavo was very often heavier than a French folio; and, by another, that an old Greek or Latin author weighed down a whole library of moderns. Seeing one of my Spectators lying by me, I laid it into one of the scales, and flung a twopenny piece into the other. The reader will not inquire the event, if he remembers the first trial which I have recorded in this paper. I afterwards threw both the sexes into the balance; but as it is not for my interest to disoblige either of them, I shall desire to be excused from telling the result of this experiment. Having an opportunity of this nature in my hands, I could not forbear throwing into one scale the principles of a Tory, and into the other those of a Whig; but as I have all along declared this to be a neutral paper, I shall likewise desire to be silent under this head also, though, upon examining one of

the weights, I saw the word “TEKEL”<sup>\*</sup> engraven on it in capital letters.

I made many other experiments ; and, though I have not room for them all in this day’s speculation, I may perhaps reserve them for another. I shall only add that, upon my awaking, I was sorry to find my golden scales vanished ; but resolved for the future to learn this lesson from them, not to despise or value any things for their appearances, but to regulate my esteem and passions towards them according to their real and intrinsic value.

Addison.

C.

No. 464.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1712.

*Auream quisquis mediocritatem  
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
Sordibus tecti, caret invidendâ  
Sobrius aulâ.*

HOR. 2. OD. X. VER. 5.

The golden mean, as she’s too nice to dwell  
Among the ruins of a filthy cell,  
So is her modesty withal as great  
To balk the envy of a princely seat.

NORRIS.

I AM wonderfully pleased when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author,

<sup>\*</sup> See Daniel, v. 27.



that is not blown upon, and which I have never met with in a quotation. Of this kind is a beautiful saying in Theognis: "Vice is covered by wealth, and virtue by poverty;" or, to give it the verbal translation, "Among men there are some who have their vices concealed by wealth, and others who have their virtues concealed by poverty." Every man's observation will supply him with instances of rich men, who have several faults and defects that are overlooked, if not entirely hidden, by means of their riches; and, I think, we cannot find a more natural description of a poor man, whose merits are lost in his poverty, than that in the words of the wise man: "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it. Now, there was found in it a poor wise man, and he, by his wisdom, delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man. Then said I, wisdom is better than strength; nevertheless, the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard."

The middle condition seems to be the most advantageously situated for the gaining of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants, and riches upon our enjoying superfluities; and, as Cowley has said in another case, "It is hard for a man to keep a steady eye upon truth, who is always in a battle, or a triumph."

If we regard poverty and wealth, as they are apt to produce virtues or vices in the mind of man, one may observe that there is a set of each of these growing out of poverty, quite different from that which arises out of wealth. Humility and patience, industry and temperance, are very often the good qualities of a poor man. Humanity and good-nature, magnanimity and a sense of honour, are as often the qualifications of the rich. On the contrary, poverty is apt to betray a man into envy, riches into arrogance; poverty is too often attended with fraud, vicious compliance, repining, murmur, and discontent. Riches expose a man to pride and luxury, a foolish elation of heart, and too great a fondness for the present world. In short, the middle condition is most eligible to the man who would improve himself in virtue, as I have before shown it is the most advantageous for the gaining of knowledge. It was upon this consideration, that Agur founded his prayer, which, for the wisdom of it, is recorded in holy writ: “Two things have I required of thee; deny me them not before I die. Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me; lest I be full and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain.”

I shall fill the remaining part of my paper with a very pretty allegory, which is wrought

into a play by Aristophanes, the Greek comedian. It seems originally designed as a satire upon the rich, though, in some parts of it, it is, like the foregoing discourse, a kind of comparison between wealth and poverty.

Chremylus, who was an old and a good man, and withal exceeding poor, being desirous to leave some riches to his son, consults the oracle of Apollo upon the subject. The oracle bids him follow the first man he should see upon his going out of the temple. The person he chanced to see was to appearance an old, sordid, blind man ; but, upon his following him from place to place, he at last found, by his own confession, that he was Plutus, the god of riches, and that he was just come out of the house of a miser. Plutus further told him, that when he was a boy, he used to declare, that as soon as he came to age he would distribute wealth to none but virtuous and just men ; upon which, Jupiter, considering the pernicious consequences of such a resolution, took his sight away from him, and left him to stroll about the world in the blind condition wherein Chremylus beheld him. With much ado Chremylus prevailed upon him to go to his house, where he met an old woman in a tattered raiment, who had been his guest for many years, and whose name was Poverty. The old woman refusing to turn out so easily as he would have her, he threatened to banish her, not only from his own house, but out of all

Greece, if she made any more words upon the matter. Poverty on this occasion pleads her cause very notably, and represents to her old landlord, that should she be driven out of the country, all their trades, arts, and sciences, would be driven out with her ; and that if every one was rich, they would never be supplied with those pomps, ornaments, and conveniences of life, which made riches desirable. She likewise represented to him the several advantages which she bestowed upon her votaries, in regard to their shape, their health, and their activity, by preserving them from gouts, dropsies, unwieldiness, and intemperance. But whatever she had to say for herself, she was at last forced to troop off. Chremylus immediately considered how he might restore Plutus to his sight ; and, in order to it, conveyed him to the temple of Æsculapius, who was famous for cures and miracles of this nature. By this means the deity recovered his eyes, and began to make a right use of them, by enriching every one that was distinguished by piety towards the gods, and justice towards men ; and at the same time by taking away his gifts from the impious and undeserving. This produces several merry incidents, till, in the last act, Mercury descends with great complaints from the gods, that since the good men were grown rich, they had received no sacrifices ; which is confirmed by a priest of Jupiter, who enters with a remon-



strance, that since the late innovation, he was reduced to a starving condition, and could not live upon his office. Chremylus, who in the beginning of the play was religious in his poverty, concludes it with a proposal, which was relished by all the good men who were now grown rich as well as himself, that they should carry Plutus in a solemn procession to the temple, and instal him in the place of Jupiter. This allegory instructed the Athenians in two points: first, as it vindicated the conduct of Providence in its ordinary distributions of wealth; and, in the next place, as it showed the great tendency of riches to corrupt the morals of those who possessed them.

Addison.

C.

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No. 465.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1712.

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*Quâ ratione queas traducere leniter ævum :  
Ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido ;  
Ne pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes.*

HOR. I EP. xviii. VER. 97.

How thou may'st live, how spend thine age in peace,  
Lest avarice, still poor, disturb thine ease:  
Or fears should shake, or cares thy mind abuse,  
Or ardent hope for things of little use.

CREECH.

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HAVING endeavoured in my last Saturday's paper\* to show the great excellency of faith, I

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\* No. 459.



shall here consider what are the proper means of strengthening and confirming it in the mind of man. Those who delight in reading books of controversy, which are written on both sides of the question on points of faith, do very seldom arrive at a fixed and settled habit of it. They are one day entirely convinced of its important truths, and the next meet with something that shakes and disturbs them. The doubt which was laid, revives again, and shows itself in new difficulties, and that generally for this reason, because the mind, which is perpetually tossed in controversies and disputes, is apt to forget the reasons which had once set it at rest, and to be disquieted with any former perplexity, when it appears in a new shape, or is started by a different hand. As nothing is more laudable than an inquiry after truth, so nothing is more rational than to pass away our whole lives, without determining ourselves one way or other in those points which are of the least importance to us. There are, indeed, many things from which we may withhold our assent; but in cases by which we are to regulate our lives, it is the greatest absurdity to be wavering and unsettled, without closing with that side which appears the most safe and the most probable. The first rule, therefore, which I shall lay down, is this, that when by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly convinced of the truth of any article, and of the

reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question. We may, perhaps, forget the arguments which occasioned our conviction ; but we ought to remember the strength they had with us, and therefore still to retain the conviction which they once produced. This is no more than what we do in every common art and science ; nor is it possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness and limitation of our intellectual faculties. It was thus that Latimer, one of the glorious army of martyrs, who introduced the reformation in England, behaved himself in that great conference which was managed between the most learned among the protestants and papists in the reign of Queen Mary. This venerable old man, knowing his abilities were impaired by age, and that it was impossible for him to recollect all those reasons which had directed him in the choice of his religion, left his companions, who were in the full possession of their parts and learning, to baffle and confound their antagonists by the force of reason. As for himself, he only repeated to his adversaries the articles in which he firmly believed, and in the profession of which, he was determined to die. It is in this manner that the mathematician proceeds upon propositions which he has once demonstrated ; and, though the demonstration may have slipped out of his memory, he builds upon the truth,

because he knows it was demonstrated. This rule is absolutely necessary for weaker minds, and in some measure for men of the greatest abilities ; but to these last I would propose, in the second place, that they should lay up in their memories, and always keep by them in readiness, those arguments which appear to them of the greatest strength, and which cannot be got over by all the doubts and cavils of infidelity.

But, in the third place, there is nothing which strengthens faith more than morality. Faith and morality naturally produce each other. A man is quickly convinced of the truth of religion, who finds it is not against his interest that it should be true. The pleasure he receives at present, and the happiness which he promises himself from it hereafter, will both dispose him very powerfully to give credit to it, according to the ordinary observation, that we are easy to believe what we wish. It is very certain that a man of sound reason, cannot forbear closing with religion, upon an impartial examination of it ; but at the same time it is certain, that faith is kept alive in us, and gathers strength from practice more than from speculation.

There is still another method, which is more persuasive than any of the former ; and that is an habitual adoration of the Supreme Being, as well in constant acts of mental worship, as in outward forms. The devout man does not only believe, but feels there is a Deity. He has ac-

tual sensations of him ; his experience concurs with his reason ; he sees him more and more in all his intercourses with him, and even in this life, almost loses his faith in conviction.

The last method which I shall mention for the giving life to a man's faith, is frequent retirement from the world, accompanied with religious meditation. When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as soon as the day breaks about him. The light and noise of the day, which are perpetually soliciting his senses, and calling off his attention, wear out of his mind the thoughts that imprinted themselves in it, with so much strength, during the silence and darkness of the night. A man finds the same difference as to himself in a crowd and in a solitude : the mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects which press upon her in a great city. She cannot apply herself to the consideration of those things which are of the utmost concern to her. The cares or pleasures of the world strike in with every thought, and a multitude of vicious examples gives a kind of justification to our folly. In our retirements every thing disposes us to be serious. In courts and cities we are entertained with the works of men ; in the country, with those of God. One is the province of art, the other of nature. Faith and devotion naturally grow in the mind of



every reasonable man, who sees the impressions of divine power and wisdom in every object on which he casts his eye. The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and these are arguments which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is out of the noise and hurry of human affairs. Aristotle says, that should a man live underground, and there converse with works of art and mechanism, and should afterwards be brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would immediately pronounce them the works of such a being as we define God to be. The psalmist has very beautiful strokes of poetry to this purpose, in that exalted strain.---“The heavens declare the glory of God ; and the firmament showeth his handy work. One day telleth another ; and one night certifieth another. There is neither speech nor language ; but their voices are heard among them. Their sound is gone out into all lands ; and their words into the ends of the world.” As such a bold and sublime manner of thinking furnishes very noble matter for an ode, the reader may see it wrought into the following one.

“ The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue ethereal sky,  
Aud spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
Their great original proclaim :



Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,  
Does his Creator's power display,  
And publishes to ev'ry land  
The work of an almighty hand.

" Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the list'ning earth  
Repeats the story of her birth :  
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,  
And all the planets in their turn,  
Confirm the tidings as they roll,  
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

" What though, in solemn silence, all  
Move round the dark terrestrial ball !  
What though nor real voice nor sound  
Amid their radiant orbs be found ?  
In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice,  
For ever singing, as they shine,  
The hand that made us is divine.' "

Addison.

C.

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No. 466.—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1712.

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————— *Vera incessu patuit dea.*

VIRG. ÆN. i. VER. 409.

And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.

DRYDEN.

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WHEN Æneas, the hero of Virgil, is lost in  
the wood, and a perfect stranger in the place

on which he is landed, he is accosted by a lady in an habit for the chase. She inquires of him, whether he has seen pass by that way any young woman dressed as she was? whether she were following the sport in the wood, or any other way employed, according to the custom of huntresses? The hero answers with the respect due to the beautiful appearance she made; tells her, he saw no such person as she inquired for; but intimates that he knows her to be of the deities, and desires she would conduct a stranger. Her form from her first appearance manifested she was more than mortal; but though she was certainly a goddess, the poet does not make her known to be the goddess of beauty till she moved. All the charms of an agreeable person are then in their highest exertion, every limb and feature appears with its respective grace. It is from this observation that I cannot help being so passionate an admirer as I am of good dancing.\* As all art is an imitation of nature, this is an imitation of nature in its highest excellence, and at a time when she is most agreeable. The business of dancing is to display beauty; and for that reason all distortions and mimicries, as such, are what raise aversion instead of pleasure: but things that are in themselves excellent, are ever attended with imposture and false imitation. Thus, as in poetry

\* See No. 66, 67, 334, 370, and 376. Tat. No. 34 and 68.

there are labouring fools who write anagrams and acrostics, there are pretenders in dancing, who think, merely to do what others cannot, is to excel. Such creatures should be rewarded like him who had acquired a knack of throwing a grain of corn through the eye of a needle, with a bushel, to keep his hands in use. The dancers on our stages are very faulty in this kind; and what they mean by writhing themselves into such postures, as it would be a pain for any of the spectators to stand in, and yet hope to please those spectators, is unintelligible. Mr. Prince has a genius, if he were encouraged, would prompt him to better things. In all the dances he invents, you see he keeps close to the characters he represents. He does not hope to please by making his performers move in a manner in which no one else ever did, but by motions proper to the characters he represents. He gives to clowns and lubbards clumsy graces; that is, he makes them practise what they would think graces; and I have seen dances of his, which might give hints that would be useful to a comic writer. These performances have pleased the taste of such as have not reflection enough to know their excellence, because they are in nature; and the distorted motions of others have offended those who could not form reasons to themselves for their displeasure, from their being a contradiction to nature.

When one considers the inexpressible advantage there is in arriving at some excellence in this art, it is monstrous to behold it so much neglected. The following letter has in it something very natural on this subject.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“I AM a widower with but one daughter : she was by nature much inclined to be a romp ; and I had no way of educating her, but commanding a young woman, whom I entertained to take care of her, to be very watchful in her care and attendance about her. I am a man of business, and obliged to be much abroad. The neighbours have told me, that in my absence our maid has let in the spruce servants in the neighbourhood to junketings, while my girl played and romped even in the street. To tell you the plain truth, I caught her once, at eleven years old, at chuck-farthing among the boys. This put me upon new thoughts about my child, and I determined to place her at a boarding-school, and, at the same time, gave a very discreet young gentlewoman her maintenance at the same place and rate, to be her companion. I took little notice of my girl from time to time, but saw her now and then in good health, out of harm’s way, and was satisfied. But by much importunity, I was lately prevailed with to go to one of their balls. I cannot express to you the silly anxiety my silly

heart was in, when I saw my romp, now fifteen, taken out: I never felt the pangs of a father upon me so strongly in my whole life before; and I could not have suffered more had my whole fortune been at stake, My girl came on with the most becoming modesty I had ever seen, and casting a respectful eye, as if she feared me more than all the audience, I gave a nod, which I think gave her all the spirit she assumed upon it; but she rose properly to that dignity of aspect. My romp, now the most graceful person of her sex, assumed a majesty which commanded the highest respect; and when she turned to me, and saw my face in rapture, she fell into the prettiest smile, and I saw in all her motions that she exulted in her father's satisfaction. You, Mr. Spectator, will, better than I can tell you, imagine to yourself all the different beauties and changes of aspect in an accomplished young woman setting forth all her beauties, with a design to please no one so much as her father. My girl's lover can never know half the satisfaction that I did in her that day. I could not possibly have imagined, that so great improvement could have been wrought by an art that I always held in itself ridiculous and contemptible. There is, I am convinced, no method like this, to give young women a sense of their own value and dignity; and I am sure there can be none so expeditious to communicate that value to others. As for the



flippant, insipidly gay, and wantonly forward, whom you behold among dancers, that carriage is more to be attributed to the perverse genius of the performers, than imputed to the art itself. For my part, my child has danced herself into my esteem; and I have as great an honour for her as ever I had for her mother, from whom she derived those latent good qualities which appeared in her countenance when she was dancing; for my girl, though I say it myself, showed in one quarter of an hour the innate principals of a modest virgin, a tender wife, a generous friend, a kind mother, and an indulgent mistress. I'll strain hard but I will purchase for her an husband suitable to her merit. I am your convert in the admiration of what I thought you jested when you recommended; and if you please to be at my house on Thursday next, I make a ball for my daughter, and you shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that honour, dance with her.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ PHILIPATER.”

I have some time ago\* spoken of a treatise, written by Mr. Weaver, on this subject, which is now, I understand, ready to be published. This work sets this matter in a very plain and

\* No. 334.

advantageous light ; and I am convinced from it, that if the art was under proper regulations, it would be a mechanic way of implanting insensibly, in minds not capable of receiving it so well by any other rules, a sense of good breeding and virtue.

Were any one to see Mariamne\* dance, let him be never so sensual a brute, I defy him to entertain any thoughts but of the highest respect and esteem towards her. I was showed last week a picture in a lady's closet, for which she had an hundred different dresses, that she could clap on round the face on purpose to demonstrate the force of habits in the diversity of the same countenance. Motion, and change of posture and aspect, has an effect no less surprising on the person of Mariamne when she dances.

Chloe is extremely pretty, and as silly as she is pretty. This idiot has a very good ear, and a most agreeable shape ; but the folly of the thing is such, that it smiles so impertinently, and affects to please so sillily, that while she dances you see the simpleton from head to foot. For you must know (as trivial as this art is thought to be) no one was ever a good dancer that had not a good understanding. If this be a truth, I shall leave the reader to judge, from that maxim, what esteem they ought to

\* Perhaps Mrs. Bicknell. See No. 370.

have for such impertinents as fly, hop, caper, tumble, twirl, turn round, and jump over their heads ; and, in a word, play a thousand pranks which many animals can do better than a man, instead of performing to perfection what the human figure only is capable of performing.

It may perhaps appear odd, that I, who set up for a mighty lover at least of virtue, should take so much pains to recommend what the soberer part of mankind look upon to be a trifle ; but, under favour of the soberer part of mankind, I think they have not enough considered this matter, and for that reason only disesteem it. I must also, in my own justification, say, that I attempt to bring into the service of honour and virtue every thing in nature that can pretend to give elegant delight. It may possibly be proved, that vice is in itself destructive of pleasure, and virtue in itself conducive to it. If the delights of a free fortune were under proper regulations, this truth would not want much argument to support it : but it would be obvious to every man, that there is a strict affinity between all things that are truly laudable and beautiful, from the highest sentiment of the soul to the most indifferent gesture of the body.

Steele.

T.

No. 467.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1712.

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— *Quodcunque meæ, poterunt audere camænæ,  
Seu tibi par poterunt ; seu, quod spes abnuît, ultra ;  
Sive minus ; certeque canent minus ; omne rogemus  
Hoc tibi : ne tanto careat mihi nomine charta.*

TIBULL. AD MESSALEM, 1 ELEG. 4. VER. 24.

Whate'er my muse adventurous dares indite,  
Whether the niceness of thy piercing sight  
Applaud my lays, or censure what I write ;  
To thee I sing, and hope to borrow fame,  
By adding to my page Messala's name.

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THE love of praise is a passion deeply fixed in the mind of every extraordinary person ; and those who are most affected with it, seem most to partake of that particle of the divinity which distinguishes mankind from the inferior creation. The Supreme Being himself is most pleased with praise and thanksgiving : the other part of our duty is but an acknowledgment of our faults, whilst this is the immediate adoration of his perfections. 'Twas an excellent observation, that we then only despise commendation when we cease to deserve it : and we have still extant two orations of Tully and Pliny, spoken to the greatest and best princes of all the Roman emperors, who, no doubt, heard with the greatest satisfaction, what even the most disin-

terested persons, and at so large a distance of time, cannot read without admiration. Cæsar thought his life consisted in the breath of praise, when he professed he had lived long enough for himself, when he had for his glory. Others have sacrificed themselves for a name which was not to begin till they were dead, giving away themselves, to purchase a sound which was not to commence till they were out of hearing. But by merit and superior excellencies, not only to gain, but, whilst living, to enjoy a great and universal reputation, is the last degree of happiness which we can hope for here. Bad characters are dispersed abroad with profusion, I hope for example sake, and (as punishments are designed by the civil power) more for the deterring the innocent, than the chastising the guilty. The good are less frequent, whether it be that there are, indeed, fewer originals of this kind to copy after, or that, through the malignity of our nature, we rather delight in the ridicule than the virtues we find in others. However, it is but just, as well as pleasing, even for variety, sometimes to give the world a representation of the bright side of human nature, as well as the dark and gloomy. The desire of imitation may, perhaps, be a greater incentive to the practice of what is good, than the aversion we may conceive at what is blameable : the one immediately directs you what you should do, whilst



the other only shows you what you should avoid ; and I cannot, at present, do this with more satisfaction, than by endeavouring to do some justice to the character of Manilius.

It would far exceed my present design, to give a particular description of Manilius through all the parts of his excellent life. I shall now only draw him in his retirement, and pass over in silence the various arts, the courtly manners, and the undesigning honesty by which he attained the honours he has enjoyed, and which now give a dignity and veneration to the ease he does enjoy. 'Tis here that he looks back with pleasure on the waves and billows through which he has steered to so fair a haven : he is now intent upon the practice of every virtue, which a great knowledge and use of mankind has discovered to be the most useful to them. Thus, in his private domestic employments, he is no less glorious than in his public ; for it is in reality a more difficult task to be conspicuous in a sedentary, inactive life, than in one that is spent in hurry and business ; persons engaged in the latter, like bodies violently agitated, from the swiftness of their motion, have a brightness added to them, which often vanishes when they are at rest ; but if it then still remain, it must be the seeds of intrinsic worth that thus shine out without any foreign aid or assistance.

His liberality in another might almost bear

the name of profusion : he seems to think it laudable even in the excess, like that river \* which most enriches when it overflows. But Manilius has too perfect a taste of the pleasure of doing good, ever to let it be out of his power ; and, for that reason, he will have a just economy, and a splendid frugality at home, the fountain from whence those streams should flow which he disperses abroad. He looks with disdain on those who propose their death, as the time when they are to begin their munificence : he will both see and enjoy (which he then does, in the highest degree) what he bestows himself ; he will be the living executor of his own bounty, whilst they who have the happiness to be within his care and patronage, at once pray for the continuation of his life, and their own good fortune. No one is out of the reach of his obligations ; he knows how, by proper and becoming methods, to raise himself to a level with those of the highest rank : and his good-nature is a sufficient warrant against the want of those who are so unhappy as to be in the very lowest. One may say of him, as Pindar bids his muse say of Theron,

“ Swear, that Theron sure has sworn,

No one near him should be poor.

Swear, that none e’er had such graceful art,

Fortune’s free gifts as freely to impart,

With an unenvious hand, and an unbounded heart.”

\* The Nile, in Egypt.

Never did Atticus succeed better in gaining the universal love and esteem of all men ; nor steer with more success between the extremes of two contending parties. 'Tis his peculiar happiness, that, while he espouses neither with an intemperate zeal, he is not only admired, but, what is a more rare and unusual felicity, he is beloved and caressed by both ; and I never yet saw any person, of whatever age or sex, but was immediately struck with the merit of Manilius. There are many who are acceptable to some particular persons, whilst the rest of mankind look upon them with coldness and indifference ; but he is the first, whose entire good fortune it is, ever to please and to be pleased ; where he comes, to be admired ; and wherever he is absent, to be lamented. His merit fares like the pictures of Raphael, which are either seen with admiration by all, or, at least, no one dare own he has no taste for a composition which has received so universal an applause. Envy and malice find it against their interest to indulge slander and obloquy. 'Tis as hard for an enemy to detract from, as for a friend to add to, his praise. An attempt upon his reputation is a sure lessening of one's own ; and there is but one way to injure him, which is to refuse him his just commendations, and be obstinately silent.

It is below him to catch the sight with any

care of dress ; his outward garb is but the emblem of his mind. It is genteel, plain, and unaffected ; he knows that gold and embroidery can add nothing to the opinion which all have of his merit, and that he gives a lustre to the plainest dress, whilst 'tis impossible the richest should communicate any to him. He is still the principal figure in the room. He first engages your eye, as if there were some point of light which shone stronger upon him than on any other person.

He puts me in mind of a story of the famous Bussy d'Amboise, who, at an assembly at court, where every one appeared with the utmost magnificence, relying upon his own superior behaviour, instead of adorning himself like the rest, put on, that day, a plain suit of clothes, and dressed all his servants in the most costly, gay habits he could procure. The event was, that the eyes of the whole court were fixed upon him ; all the rest looked like his attendants, while he alone had the air of a person of quality and distinction.

Like Aristippus, whatever shape or condition he appears in, it still sits free and easy upon him ; but in some part of his character, 'tis true, he differs from him ; for as he is altogether equal to the largeness of his present circumstances, the rectitude of his judgment has so far corrected the inclinations of his ambi-



tion, that he will not trouble himself with either the desires or pursuits of any thing beyond his present enjoyments.

A thousand obliging things flow from him upon every occasion ; and they are always so just and natural, that it is impossible to think he was at the least pains to look for them. One would think it was the demon of good thoughts that discovered to him those treasures, which he must have blinded others from seeing, they lay so directly in their way. Nothing can equal the pleasure that is taken in hearing him speak, but the satisfaction one receives in the civility and attention he pays to the discourse of others. His looks are a silent commendation of what is good and praiseworthy, and a secret reproof to what is licentious and extravagant. He knows how to appear free and open without danger of intrusion ; and to be cautious, without seeming reserved. The gravity of his conversation is always enlivened with his wit and humour ; and the gaiety of it is tempered with something that is instructive, as well as barely agreeable. Thus with him you are sure not to be merry at the expense of your reason, nor serious with the loss of your good-humour ; but, by a happy mixture in his temper, they either go together, or perpetually succeed each other. In fine, his whole behaviour is equally distant from constraint and negligence, and he



commands your respect, whilst he gains your heart.

There is in his whole carriage such an engaging softness, that one cannot persuade one's self he is ever actuated by those rougher passions, which wherever they find place, seldom fail of showing themselves in the outward demeanour of the person they belong to : but his constitution is a just temperature between indolence on one hand, and violence on the other. He is mild and gentle, wherever his affairs will give him leave to follow his own inclinations ; but yet never failing to exert himself with vigour and resolution, in the service of his prince, his country, or his friend. \*

Hughes.

Z.

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No. 468.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1712.

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*Erat homo ingeniosus, acutus, acer, et qui plurimum et salis haberit et fellis, nec candoris minus.*

PLIN EPIST.

He was an ingenious, pleasant fellow, and one who had a great deal of wit and satire, with an equal share of good-humour.

My paper is in a kind a letter of news, but it regards rather what passes in the world of

\* This paper is supposed to have been a tribute of gratitude and friendship from Mr. Hughes to his patron, Lord Cowper.

conversation than that of business. I am very sorry that I have at present a circumstance before me, which is of very great importance to all who have a relish for gaiety, wit, mirth, or humour ; I mean the death of poor Dick Eastcourt.\* I have been obliged to him for so many hours of jollity, that it is but a small recompense, though all I can give him, to pass a moment or two in sadness for the loss of so agreeable a man. Poor Eastcourt ! the last time I saw him, we were plotting to show the town his great capacity for acting in his full light, by introducing him as dictating to a set of young players, in what manner to speak this sentence, and utter t'other passion. He had so exquisite a discerning of what was defective in any object before him, that in an instant he could show you the ridiculous side of what would pass for beautiful and just, even to men of no ill judgment, before he had pointed at the failure. He was no less skilful in the knowledge of beauty ; and, I dare say, there is no one who knew him well, but can repeat more well-turned compliments, as well as smart repartees of Mr. Eastcourt's, than of any other man in England. This was easily to be observed in his inimitable faculty of telling a story, in which he would throw in natural and unexpected incidents to make his court to one

\* See Nos. 358 and 370.

part, and rally the other part of the company. Then he would vary the usage he gave them, according as he saw them bear kind or sharp language. He had the knack to raise up a pensive temper, and mortify an impertinently gay one, with the most agreeable skill imaginable. There are a thousand things which crowd into my memory, which make me too much concern to tell on about him. Hamlet, holding up the scull which the grave-digger threw to him, with an account that it was the head of the king's jester, falls into very pleasing reflections, and cries out to his companion, "Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him Horatio: a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy; he hath borne me on his back a thousand times: and now, how abhorred in my imagination it is! my gorge rises at it. Here hung those lips that I have kissed I know not how oft. Where be your gibes now, your gambols, your songs, your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table on a roar? Not one now, to mock your own grinning? quite chap-fallen? Now get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come. Make her laugh at that."

It is an insolence natural to the wealthy, to affix, as much as in them lies, the character of a man to his circumstances. Thus it is ordinary with them to praise faintly the good qualities of those below them, and say, it is very

extraordinary in such a man as he is, or the like, when they are forced to acknowledge the value of him whose lowness upbraids their exaltation. It is to this humour only, that it is to be ascribed, that a quick wit in conversation, a nice judgment upon any emergency that could arise, and a most blameless, inoffensive behaviour, could not raise this man above being received only upon the foot of contributing to mirth and diversion. But he was as easy under that condition, as a man of so excellent talents was capable; and since they would have it, that to divert was his business, he did it with all the seeming alacrity imaginable, though it stung him to the heart that it was his business. Men of sense, who could taste his excellencies, were well satisfied to let him lead the way in conversation, and play after his own manner; but fools who provoked him to mimicry, found he had the indignation to let it be at their expense who called for it, and he would show the form of conceited, heavy fellows as jests to the company at their own request, in revenge for interrupting him from being a companion, to put on the character of a jester.

What was peculiarly excellent in this memorable companion, was, that in the accounts he gave of persons and sentiments, he did not only hit the figure of their faces, and manner of their gestures, but he would, in his narration, fall into their very way of thinking, and this when he



recounted passages, wherein men of the best wits were concerned, as well as such wherein were represented men of the lowest rank of understanding. It is certainly as great an instance of self-love to a weakness, to be impatient of being mimicked, as any can be imagined. There were none but the vain, the formal, the proud, or those who were incapable of amending their faults, that dreaded him ; to others, he was in the highest degree pleasing ; I do not know any satisfaction of any indifferent kind I ever tasted so much as having got over an impatience of my seeing myself in the air he could put me when I have displeased him. It is indeed to his exquisite talent this way, more than any philosophy I could read on the subject, that my person is very little of my care ; and it is indifferent to me what is said of my shape, my air, my manner, my speech, or my address. It is to poor Eastcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a diminution to me, but what argues a depravity of my will.

It has as much surprised me as any thing in nature, to have it frequently said, that he was not a good player : but that must be owing to a partiality for former actors in the parts in which he succeeded them, and judging by comparison of what was liked before, rather than by the nature of the thing. When a man of his wit and smartness could put on an utter absence



of common-sense in his face, as he did in the character of Bullfinch, in the Northern Lass, and an air of insipid cunning and vivacity in the character of Pounce, in The Tender Husband, it is folly to dispute his capacity and success, as he was an actor.

Poor Eastcourt! let the vain and proud be at rest, thou wilt no more disturb their admiration of their dear selves; and thou art no longer to drudge in raising the mirth of stupids, who know nothing of thy merit, for thy maintenance.

It is natural for the generality of mankind to run into reflections upon our mortality, when disturbers of the world are laid at rest, but to take no notice when they who can please and divert are pulled from us. But, for my part, I cannot but think the loss of such talents as the man of whom I am speaking was master of, a more melancholy instance of mortality than the dissolution of persons of never so high characters in the world, whose pretensions were that they were noisy and mischievous.

But I must grow more succinct, and, as a Spectator, give an account of this extraordinary man, who, in his way, never had an equal in any age before him, or in that wherein he lived. I speak of him as a companion, and a man qualified for conversation. His fortune exposed him to an obsequiousness towards the worst sort of the company, but his excellent qualities rendered him capable of making the

best figure in the most refined. I have been present with him among men of the most delicate taste a whole night, and have known him (for he saw it was desired) keep the discourse to himself the most part of it, and maintain his good-humour with a countenance in a language so delightful, without offence to any person or thing upon earth, still preserving the distance his circumstances obliged him to ; I say, I have seen him do all this in such a charming manner, that I am sure none of those I hint at, will read this, without giving him some sorrow for their abundant mirth, and one gush of tears for so many bursts of laughter. I wish it were any honour to the pleasant creature's memory, that my eyes are too much suffused to let me go on.

Steele.

T.

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No. 469.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1712.

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*Detrahere aliquid alteri, et hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum, magis est contra naturam quàm mors, quàm paupertas, quàm dolor, quàm cætera quæ possunt aut corpori accidere, aut rebus externis.*

TULL.

To detract from other men, and turn their disadvantages to our own profit, is more contrary to nature than death, poverty, or grief, or any thing which can affect our bodies, or external circumstances.

---

I AM persuaded there are few men of generous principles, who would seek after great

places, were it not rather to have an opportunity in their hands of obliging their particular friends, or those whom they look upon as men of worth, than to procure wealth and honour for themselves. To an honest mind the best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.

Those who are under the great officers of state, and are the instruments by which they act, have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of compassion and benevolence, than their superiors themselves. These men know every little case that is to come before the great man, and, if they are possessed with honest minds, will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful solicitor in his behalf. A man of this temper, when he is in a post of business, becomes a blessing to the public: he patronizes the orphan and the widow, assists the friendless, and guides the ignorant: he does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not know how to explain them, or refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. In short, though he regulates himself in all his proceedings, by justice and equity, he finds a thousand occasions for all the good-natured offices of generosity and compassion.

A man is unfit for such a place of trust, who is of a sour, untractable nature, or has any other

passion that makes him uneasy to those who approach him. Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. The proud man discourages those from approaching him, who are of a mean condition, and who most want his assistance. The impatient man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. An officer, with one or more of these unbecoming qualities, is sometimes looked upon as a proper person to keep off impertinence and solicitation from his superior; but this is a kind of merit, that can never atone for the injustice which may very often arise from it.

There are two other vicious qualities, which render a man very unfit for such a place of trust. The first of these is a dilatory temper, which commits innumerable cruelties without design. The maxim which several have laid down for a man's conduct in ordinary life, should be inviolable with a man in office, never to think of doing that to-morrow which may be done to-day. A man who defers doing what ought to be done, is guilty of injustice so long as he defers it. The despatch of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. In short, if a man compared the inconveniencies which another suffers by his delays, with the trifling motives and advantages which he himself may reap by them, he would never be guilty of a fault which

very often does an irreparable prejudice to a person who depends upon him, and which might be remedied with little trouble to himself.

But, in the last place, there is no man so improper to be employed in business, as he who is in any degree capable of corruption; and such a one is the man who, upon any pretence whatsoever, receives more than what is the stated and unquestioned fee of his office. Gratiifications, tokens of thankfulness, despatch-money, and the like specious terms, are the pretences under which corruption very frequently shelters itself. An honest man will, however, look on all these methods as unjustifiable, and will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. Were all our offices discharged with such an inflexible integrity, we should not see men in all ages, who grow up to exorbitant wealth, with the abilities which are to be met with in an ordinary mechanic. I cannot but think that such a corruption proceeds chiefly from men's employing the first that offer themselves, or those who have the character of shrewd, worldly men, instead of searching out such as have had a liberal education, and have been trained up in the studies of knowledge and virtue.

It has been observed, that men of learning



who take to business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. The chief reason for it, I take to be as follows :---a man that has spent his youth in reading, has been used to find virtue extolled, and vice stigmatized. A man that has passed his time in the world, has often seen vice triumphant, and virtue discountenanced. Extortion, rapine, and injustice, which are branded with infamy in books, often give a man a figure in the world ; while several qualities which are celebrated in authors, as generosity, ingenuity, and good-nature, impoverish and ruin him. This cannot but have a proportionable effect on men whose tempers and principles are equally good and vicious.

There would be, at least, this advantage of employing men of learning and parts, in business---that their prosperity would sit more gracefully on them, and that we should not see many worthless persons shot up into the greatest figures of life.

ADDISON.

C.



No. 470.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1712.

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*Turpe est difficiles habere nugas,  
Et stultus labor est ineptiarum.*

MART. 2 EPIG. lxxxvi. VER. 9.

'Tis folly only, and defect of sense,  
Turns trifles into things of consequence.

---

I HAVE been very often disappointed, of late years, when, upon examining the new edition of a classic author, I have found above half the volume taken up with various readings. When I have expected to meet with a learned note upon a doubtful passage in a Latin poet, I have only been informed, that such or such ancient manuscripts for an *et* write an *ac*, or of some other notable discovery, of the like importance. Indeed, when a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the editor does very well in taking notice of it; but when he only entertains us with the several ways of spelling the same word, and gathers together the various blunders and mistakes of twenty or thirty different transcribers, they only take up the time of the learned readers, and puzzle the minds of the ignorant. I have often

fancied with myself, how enraged an old Latin author would be, should he see the several absurdities in sense and grammar, which are imputed to him by some or other of these various readings. In one, he speaks nonsense; in another, makes use of a word that was never heard of: and, indeed, there is scarce a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we may be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript, which the laborious editor has thought fit to examine in the prosecution of his work.

I question not but the ladies and pretty fellows will be very curious to understand what it is that I have been hitherto talking of. I shall, therefore, give them a notion of this practice, by endeavouring to write after the manner of several persons who make an eminent figure in the republic of letters. To this end, we will suppose that the following song is an old ode, which I present to the public in a new edition, with the several various readings which I find of it in former editions, and in ancient manuscripts. Those who cannot relish the various readings, will, perhaps, find their account in the song, which never before appeared in print.

“ My love was fickle once and changing,  
Nore'er would settle in my heart;  
From beauty still to beauty ranging,  
In ev'ry face I found a dart.

“ ’Twas, first, a charming shape enslav’d me,  
An eye then gave the fatal stroke :  
Till, by her wit, Corinna sav’d me,  
And all my former fetters broke.

“ But now, a long and lasting anguish  
For Belvidera I endure ;  
Hourly I sigh, and hourly languish,  
Nor hope to find the wonted cure.

“ For here the false, unconstant lover,  
After a thousand beauties shown,  
Does new, surprising charms discover,  
And finds variety in one.”

### *Various Readings.*

Stanza the first, verse the first. *And chang-  
ing.*] The *and*, in some manuscripts, is written  
thus, & ; but that in the Cotton library writes  
it in three distinct letters.

Verse the second. *Nor e’er would.*] Aldus  
reads it *ever would* ; but as this would hurt the  
metre, we have restored it to the genuine read-  
ing, by observing that synæresis which had  
been neglected by ignorant transcribers.

*Ibid.* *In my heart.*] Scaliger and others,  
*on my heart.*

Verse the fourth. *I found a dart.*] The  
Vatican manuscript, for *I*, reads *it* ; but this  
must have been the hallucination of the tran-  
scriber, who probably mistook the dash of the  
*I* for a *T*.

Stanza the second, verse the second. *The fatal stroke.*] Scioppius, Salmasius, and many others, for *the* read *a* ; but I have stuck to the usual reading.

Verse the third. *Till by her wit.*] Some manuscripts have it, *his wit* ; others, *your* ; others, *their wit*. But as I find Corinna to be the name of a woman, in other authors, I cannot doubt but it should be *her*.

Stanza the third, verse the first. *A long and lasting anguish.*] The German manuscript reads, *a lasting passion*, but the rhyme will not admit it.

Verse the second. *For Belvidera I endure.*] Did not all the manuscripts reclaim, I should change *Belvidera* into *Pelvidera* ; *Pelvis* being used, by several of the ancient comic writers, for a looking-glass, by which means the etymology of the word is very visible, and *Pelvidera* will signify a lady who often looks in her glass ; as, indeed, she had very good reason, if she had all those beauties which our poet here ascribes to her.

Verse the third. *Hourly I sigh, and hourly languish.*] Some, for the word *hourly*, read, *daily* ; and others *nightly* : the last has great authorities of its side.

Verse the fourth. *The wonted cure.*] The elder Stevens reads, *wanted cure*.

Stanza the fourth, verse the second. *After a thousand beauties.*] In several copies, we meet



with a *hundred beauties*; by the usual error of the transcribers, who probably omitted a cypher, and had not taste enough to know, that the word *thousand* was ten times a greater compliment to the poet's mistress than an *hundred*.

Verse the fourth. *And finds variety in one.*] Most of the ancient manuscripts have it *in two*. Indeed, so many of them concur in this last reading, that I am very much in doubt whether it ought not to take place. There are but two reasons which incline me to the reading as I have published it: first, because the rhyme; and, secondly, because the sense is preserved by it. It might likewise proceed from the oscitancy of transcribers, who, to despatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cypher, and seeing the figure 1 followed by a little dash of the pen, as is customary in old manuscripts, they, perhaps, mistook the dash for a second figure, and by casting up both together, composed out of them the figure 2. But this I shall leave to the learned, without determining any thing in a matter of so great uncertainty.

Addison.

C.



No. 471.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1712.

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Εν ἐλπίσιν χρεὶ τὰς σοφῶς εἶναι βίον.

EURIPID.

The wise with hope support the pains of life.

---

THE time present seldom affords sufficient employment to the mind of man. Objects of pain or pleasure, love or admiration, do not lie thick enough together in life to keep the soul in constant action, and supply an immediate exercise to its faculties. In order, therefore, to remedy this defect, that the mind may not want business, but always have materials for thinking, she is endowed with certain powers, that can recal what is passed, and anticipate what is to come.

That wonderful faculty, which we call the memory, is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing present to entertain us. It is like those repositories in several animals that are filled with stores of their former food, on which they may ruminate when their present pasture fails.

As the memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past, we have other

faculties that agitate and employ her upon what is to come. These are the passions of hope and fear.

By these two passions we reach forward into futurity, and bring up to our present thoughts objects that lie hid in the remotest depths of time. We suffer misery, and enjoy happiness, before they are in being ; we can set the sun and stars forward, or lose sight of them by wandering into those retired parts of eternity, when the heavens and earth shall be no more.

By the way, who can imagine that the existence of a creature is to be circumscribed by time, whose thoughts are not ? But I shall, in this paper, confine myself to that particular passion which goes by the name of Hope.

Our actual enjoyments are so few and transient, that man would be a very miserable being, were he not endowed with this passion, which gives him a taste of those good things that may possibly come into his possession. “ We should hope for every thing that is good,” says the old poet Linus ; “ because there is nothing which may not be hoped for, and nothing but what the gods are able to give us.” Hope quickens all the still parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours. It gives habitual serenity and good humour. It is a kind of vital heat in the soul, that cheers and gladdens her, when she does

not attend to it. It makes pain easy, and labour pleasant.

Besides these several advantages which arise from hope, there is another which is none of the least, and that is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments. The saying of Cæsar is very well known. When he had given away all his estate in gratuities amongst his friends, one of them asked what he had left for himself; to which that great man replied, "Hope." His natural magnanimity hindered him from prizing what he was certainly possessed of, and turned all his thoughts upon something more valuable that he had in view. I question not but every reader will draw a moral from this story, and apply it to himself without my direction.

The old story of Pandora's box (which many of the learned believe was formed among the heathens upon the tradition of the fall of man) shows us how deplorable a state they thought the present life, without hope. To set forth the utmost condition of misery, they tell us, that our forefather, according to the pagan theology, had a great vessel presented him by Pandora. Upon his lifting up the lid of it, says the fable, there flew out all the calamities and distempers incident to men, from which, till that time, they had been altogether exempt. Hope, who had

been inclosed in the cup with so much bad company, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the lid of it, that it was shut down upon her.

I shall make but two reflections upon what I have hitherto said. First, that no kind of life is so happy as that which is full of hope, especially when the hope is well grounded, and when the object of it is of an exalted kind, and in its nature proper to make the person happy who enjoys it. This proposition must be very evident to those who consider how few are the present enjoyments of the most happy man, and how insufficient to give him an entire satisfaction and acquiescence in them.

My next observation is this, that a religious life is that which most abounds in a well-grounded hope, and such a one as is fixed on objects that are capable of making us entirely happy. This hope, in a religious man, is much more sure and certain than the hope of any temporal blessing, as it is strengthened not only by reason, but by faith. It has, at the same time, its eye perpetually fixed on that state, which implies in the very notion of it the most full and the most complete happiness.

I have before shown how the influence of hope in general sweetens life, and makes our present condition supportable, if not pleasing; but a religious hope has still greater advantages. It does not only bear up the mind under her



sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them, as they may be the instruments of procuring her the great and ultimate end of all her hope.

Religious hope has likewise this advantage above any other kind of hope, that it is able to revive the dying man, and to fill his mind not only with secret comfort and refreshment, but sometimes with rapture and transport. He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward with delight to the great object which she has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being re-united to her in a glorious and joyful resurrection.

I shall conclude this essay with those emphatical expressions of a lively hope, which the psalmist made use of in the midst of those dangers and adversities which surrounded him; for the following passage had its present and personal, as well as its future and prophetic sense. “I have set the Lord always before me.---Because he is at my right hand I shall not be moved. Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth. My flesh also shall rest in hope. For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine holy one to see corruption. Thou wilt show me the path of life. In thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.”

No. 472.—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1712.

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————— *Voluptas*  
*Solamenque mali* —————

VIRG. ÆN. iii. VER. 660.

This only solace his hard fortune sends.

DRYDEN.

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I RECEIVED some time ago a proposal, which had a preface to it, wherein the author discoursed at large of the innumerable objects of charity in a nation, and admonished the rich, who were afflicted with any distemper of body, particularly to regard the poor in the same species of affliction, and confine their tenderness to them, since it is impossible to assist all who are presented to them. The proposer had been relieved from a malady in his eyes, by an operation performed by Sir William Read,\* and, being a man of condition, had taken a resolution to maintain three poor blind men during their lives, in gratitude for that great blessing. This misfortune is so very great and unfrequent, that one would think an establishment for all the poor under it might be easily accomplished,

\* Swift speaks contemptuously of this oculist as a mountebank; but we find him sworn in as an oculist in ordinary to King George in the beginning of 1714. He died at Rochester, May 24, 1715.

with the addition of a very few others to those wealthy who are in the same calamity. However, the thought of the proposer arose from a very good motive, and the parcelling of ourselves out, as called to particular acts of beneficence, would be a pretty cement of society and virtue. It is the ordinary foundation for men's holding a commerce with each other, and becoming familiar, that they agree in the same sort of pleasure ; and sure it may also be some reason for amity, that they are under one common distress. If all the rich who are lame in the gout, from a life of ease, pleasure, and luxury, would help those few who have it without a previous life of pleasure, and add a few of such laborious men, who are become lame from unhappy blows, falls, or other accidents of age or sickness ; I say, would such gouty persons administer to the necessities of men disabled like themselves, the consciousness of such a behaviour would be the best julep, cordial, and anodyne, in the feverish, faint, and tormenting vicissitudes of that miserable distemper. The same may be said of all other, both bodily and intellectual, evils. These classes of charity would certainly bring down blessings upon an age and people ; and if men were not petrified with the love of this world against all sense of the commerce which ought to be among them, it would not be an unreasonable bill for a poor man in the agony of

pain, aggravated by want and poverty, to draw upon a sick alderman after this form:---

“MR. BASIL PLENTY,

“SIR,

“You have the gout and stone, with sixty thousand pounds sterling ; I have the gout and stone, not worth one farthing ; I shall pray for you, and desire you would pay the bearer twenty shillings for value received from,

“SIR,

“Your humble servant,

“LAZARUS HOPEFUL.

“*Cripplegate, Aug. 29, 1712.*”

The reader's own imagination will suggest to him the reasonableness of such correspondences, and diversify them into a thousand forms ; but I shall close this as I began, upon the subject of blindness.\* The following letter seems to be written by a man of learning, who is returned to his study after a suspension of ability to do so. The benefit he reports himself to have received, may well claim the handsomest encomium he can give the operator.

\* A benevolent institution in favour of blind people, and Swift's hospital, seem to have originated from this paper, certainly from the principles of humanity stated in it.

“MR. SPECTATOR,

“RUMINATING lately on your admirable discourses on the Pleasures of the Imagination, I began to consider to which of our senses we are obliged for the greatest and most important share of those pleasures; and I soon concluded that it was to the sight. That is the sovereign of the senses, and mother of all the arts and sciences, that have refined the rudeness of the uncultivated mind to a politeness that distinguishes the fine spirits from the barbarous *goût* of the great vulgar and the small. The sight is the obliging benefactress that bestows on us the most transporting sensations that we have from the various and wonderful products of nature. To the sight we owe the amazing discoveries of the height, magnitude, and motion of the planets; their several revolutions about their common centre of light, heat, and motion, the sun. The sight travels yet farther to the fixed stars, and furnishes the understanding with solid reasons to prove, that each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or turbillion, and performing the same offices to its dependent planets, that our glorious sun does to this. But the enquiries of the sight will not be stopped here, but make their progress through the immense expanse to the Milky Way, and there divide the blended fires of the galaxy into infinite and different worlds, made up of distinct suns, and their



peculiar equipages of planets, till, unable to pursue this track any further, it deposes the imagination to go on to new discoveries, till it fill the unbounded space with endless worlds.

“The sight informs the statuary’s chisel with power to give breath to lifeless brass and marble, and the painter’s pencil to swell the flat canvass with moving figures actuated by imaginary souls. Music indeed may plead another original,\* since Jubal, by the different falls of his hammer on the anvil, discovered by the ear the first rude music that pleased the antediluvian fathers; but then the sight has not only reduced those wilder sounds into artful order and harmony, but conveys that harmony to the most distant parts of the world without the help of sound. To the sight we owe not only all the discoveries of philosophy, but all the divine imagery of poetry that transports the intelligent reader of Homer, Milton, and Virgil.

“As the sight has polished the world, so does it supply us with the most grateful and lasting pleasure. Let love, let friendship, paternal affection, filial piety, and conjugal duty, declare the joys the sight bestows on a meeting after absence. But it would be endless to enumerate all the pleasures and advantages of sight; every one that has it, every hour he makes use of it, finds them, feels them, enjoys them.

\* Mr. Weaver ascribes the discovery to Pythagoras.

“ Thus, as our greatest pleasures and knowledge are derived from the sight, so has Providence been more curious in the formation of its seat, the eye, than of the organs of the other senses. That stupendous machine is composed, in a wonderful manner, of muscles, membranes, and humours. Its motions are admirably directed by the muscles ; the perspicuity of the humours transmits the rays of light ; the rays are regularly refracted by their figure ; the black lining of the sclerotes effectually prevents their being confounded by reflexion. It is wonderful indeed to consider how many objects the eye is fitted to take in at once, and successively in an instant, and at the same time, to make a judgment of their position, figure, or colour. It watches against our dangers, guides our steps, and lets in all the visible objects, whose beauty and variety instruct and delight.

“ The pleasures and advantages of sight being so great, the loss must be very grievous ; of which Milton, from experience, gives the most sensible idea, both in the third book of his *Paradise Lost*, and in his *Samson Agonistes*.

“ To light, in the former.---

“ Thee I revisit safe,  
And feel thy sov'reign vital lamp ; but thou  
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain  
To find thy piercing ray, but find no dawn.”

“ And a little after.---

“ Seasons return, but not to me returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of ev’n or morn,  
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer’s rose,  
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine ;  
But cloud instead, and ever-during dark,  
Surround me: from the cheerful ways of men  
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair,  
Presented with an universal blank  
Of nature’s works, to me expung’d and raz’d,  
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.”

“ Again, in *Samson Agonistes*.---

“ But chief of all,  
O loss of sight! of thee I most complain :  
Blind among enemies ! O worse than chains,  
Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepit age!  
Light, the prime work of God, to me’s extinct,  
And all her various objects of delight  
Annull’d.

“ Still as a fool,  
In pow’r of others, never in my own,  
Scarce half I seem to live, dead more than half :  
O dark ! dark ! dark ! amid the blaze of noon :  
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,  
Without all hopes of day.”

“ The enjoyment of sight then being so great a blessing, and the loss of it so terrible an evil, how excellent and valuable is the skill of that artist which can restore the former, and redress the latter ! My frequent perusal of the advertisements in the public newspapers (generally the most agreeable entertainment they afford) has presented me with many and various bene-

fits of this kind done to my countrymen by that skilful artist Dr. Grant, her majesty's oculist extraordinary, whose happy hand has brought and restored to sight several hundreds, in less than four years. Many have received sight by his means, who came blind from their mother's womb, as in the famous instance of Jones of Newington.\* I myself have been cured by him of a weakness in my eyes next to blindness, and am ready to believe any thing that is reported of his ability this way; and know that many, who could not purchase his assistance with money, have enjoyed it from his charity. But a list of particulars would swell my letter beyond its bounds: what I have said being sufficient to comfort those who are in the like distress, since they may conceive hopes of being no longer miserable in this kind, while there is yet alive so able an oculist as Dr. Grant.

“ I am, the Spectator's

“ humble servant,

T.

“ PHILANTHROPUS.”

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\* This ostentatious oculist was, it seems, originally a cobbler or tinker, afterwards a preacher in a congregation of Baptists. William Jones was not born blind, and was but very little, if at all, benefited by Grant's operation, who appears to have been guilty of great fraud and downright forgery, in his account and advertisements of this pretended cure.

No. 473.—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1712.

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*Quid? si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo,  
Exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem;  
Virtutemne repræsentet, moresque Catonis?*

HOR. I. EP. XIX. 12.

Suppose a man the coarsest gown should wear,  
No shoes, his forehead rough, his look severe,  
And ape great Cato in his form and dress;  
Must he his virtues and his mind express?

CREECH.

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#### TO THE SPECTATOR.

“ SIR,

“ I AM now in the country, and employ most of my time in reading, or thinking upon what I have read. Your paper comes constantly down to me, and it affects me so much, that I find my thoughts run into your way: and I I recommend to you a subject upon which you have not yet touched, and that is, the satisfaction some men seem to take in their imperfections: I think one may call it glorying in their insufficiency. A certain great author is of opinion it is the contrary to envy, though, perhaps, it may proceed from it. Nothing is so common as to hear men of this sort, speaking of themselves, add to their own merit (as they think) by impairing it, in praising themselves for their defects, freely allowing they commit



some few frivolous errors, in order to be esteemed persons of uncommon talents and great qualifications. They are generally professing an injudicious neglect of dancing, fencing, and riding, as also an unjust contempt for travelling, and the modern languages; as for their part, they say, they never valued or troubled their heads about them. This panegyrical satire on themselves, certainly is worthy of your animadversion. I have known one of these gentlemen think himself obliged to forget the day of an appointment, and sometimes even that you spoke to him; and when you see 'em, they hope you'll pardon 'em, for they have the worst memory in the world. One of 'em started up t'other day in some confusion, and said, "Now I think on't, I am to meet Mr. Mortmain, the attorney, about some business, but whether it is to-day or to-morrow, 'faith I can't tell." Now, to my certain knowledge, he knew his time to a moment, and was there accordingly. These forgetful persons have, to heighten their crime, generally the best memories of any people, as I have found out by their remembering sometimes through inadvertency. Two or three of 'em that I know, can say most of our modern tragedies by heart. I asked a gentleman the other day, that is famous for a good carver, (at which acquisition he is out of countenance, imagining it may detract from some of his more essential qualifications) to help me to some-

thing that was near him ; but he excused himself, and blushing told me, “ Of all things he could never carve in his life ;” though it can be proved upon him that he cuts up, disjoints, and uncases with incomparable dexterity. I would not be understood as if I thought it laudable for a man of quality and fortune, to rival the acquisitions of artificers, and endeavour to excel in little handy qualities ; no, I argue only against being ashamed of what is really praiseworthy. As these pretences to ingenuity show themselves several ways, you will often see a man of this temper ashamed to be clean, and setting up for wit, only from negligence in his habit. Now I am upon this head, I cannot help observing also upon a very different folly proceeding from the same cause. As these above-mentioned arise from effecting an equality with men of greater talents, from having the same faults, there are others that would come at a parallel with those above them, by possessing little advantages which they want. I heard a young man not long ago, who has sense, comfort himself in his ignorance of Greek, Hebrew, and the Orientals : at the same time that he published his aversion to those languages, he said that the knowledge of them was rather a diminution than an advancement of a man’s character ; though, at the same time, I know he languishes and repines he is not master of them himself. Whenever I take

any of these fine persons thus detracting from what they do not understand, I tell them I will complain to you ; and say I am sure you will not allow it an exception against a thing, that he who contemns it is an ignorant in it.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ S. T.”

“ MR. SPECTATOR,

I AM a man of a very good estate, and am honourably in love. I hope you will allow, when the ultimate purpose is honest, there may be, without trespass against innocence, some toying by the way. People of condition, are perhaps too distant and formal on those occasions ; but, however that is, I am to confess to you, that I have writ some verses to atone for my offence. You professed authors are a little severe upon us, who write like gentlemen ; but if you are a friend to love, you will insert my poem. You cannot imagine how much service it would do me with my fair one, as well as reputation with all my friends, to have something of mine in the Spectator. My crime was, that I snatched a kiss, and my poetical excuse as follows :---

“ Belinda, see from yonder flowers

The bee flies loaded to its cell :

Can you perceive what it devours ?

Are they impair'd in show or smell ?

“ So, though I robb’d you of a kiss,  
Sweeter than their ambrosial dew :  
Why are you angry at my bliss ?  
Has it at all impoverish’d you ?

“ ’Tis by this cunning I contrive,  
In spite of your unkind reserve,  
To keep my famish’d love alive  
Which you inhumanely would starve.”

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ TIMOTHY STANZA.”

*August 23, 1712*

“ SIR,

“ Having a little time upon my hands, I could not think of bestowing it better, than in writing an epistle to the Spectator, which I now do, and am, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ BOB SHORT.”

“ P. S. If you approve of my style, I am am likely enough to become your correspondent. I desire your opinion of it. I design it for that way of writing called by the judicious  
“ the familiar.”

“ T.”



















